SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.

TESTIMONY AGAINST THE C. D. ACT.

The opinion of the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Government of India on the vexed question of the Contagious Diseases Act, and the efficacy of the provisions thereof, is strongly opposed to the views of the advocates of that Act in Bombay. The Commissioner should have had some opportunities of forming reliable conclusions on the arguments used in support of and against the measure; and it will be seen from the following passages from his last report to the Government of India, under date of the 18th January, 1881, that his previously expressed convictions of the failure of the repressive system remain unchanged. In dealing with the question of the health of the English army in India during 1879, he says :—

> A reference to the tables in the appendix, dealing with the army of Bengal, in cantonments and in the field separately, will give a more correct estimate of the extent to which venereal diseases prevailed. It will there be found that whereas the admission rate in field was only 59·8 per mille, the ratio in cantonments was 270·3—somewhat lower than it was in 1878, but considerably higher than in previous years. No improvement can therefore be claimed in 1879 as a result of the lock-hospital system. With regard to the more severe form of the disease, the results are more unfavourable even than they were in 1878, 24·2 as against 22·4, the ratio being calculated on the total strength, and not limited to the strength in cantonments. It has been urged by the advocates of the lock-hospital system in this country, that although it may not have diminished the extent of venereal disease amongst the troops, nevertheless it has rendered it less severe in its character, and that what is now usually met with is of a comparatively mild type; but this view is not borne out by the proportion of severe cases during the last nine years. It will be observed that, notwithstanding the existence of lock-hospitals during the whole of this period, and for years previously, the proportion of secondary cases at the end is exactly the same as it was in the beginning.
>
> There has been an increase in the admission rate amongst the troops in the Madras Presidency of about 11 per mille, from 250 in 1878 to 261 in 1879. In 1877 the ratio was 231.
>
> In some of the stations, as may be seen in table XXVII., the amount of inefficiency due to this disease has been very great. In Bangalore the ratio of admissions was 449, and at Bellary 440. In nearly all the garrisons of Southern India the ratio has exceeded 300 per 1,000, and, were it not that the statistics of the troops serving in Burma (where the admission rate is low) are incorporated with those of Madras, the average rate for the presidency would be considerably higher than 261 per mille. A summary of the annual admission ratios during the eight years for which statistics are available shows that the attempts which have been made to diminish the spread of the disease in Madras have been extremely unsuccessful. It will be noticed that the proportion of admissions for the severe form of the disease, though lower in 1879 than it was in 1872, is higher than it was in 1873, 1877, and 1878; and that the ratio of admission from the milder form in the last of these eight years is almost double what it was in the first.
>
> In his Sanitary Report for 1879, the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Madras, writes :—"Venereal diseases were exceedingly common, and were so in spite of the enforcement of the Contagious Diseases Act at most of the important stations. The suggestions made in many of the reports that a wider extension and stricter enforcement of the Act would arrest the evil are, in my judgment, if adopted, not likely to be useful.
>
> "In the Bombay Presidency, also, there has been an increase in the admission-rate from these diseases, from 230 per mille in 1878 to 269 in the year under review. This is the highest ratio recorded during the last nine years. The admission rate in some of the large stations has been very high. At Poona and Kirkee the ratio was 365 per 1,000, at Bombay 366, and at Belgaum 314.
>
> "The question as to what measures ought to be adopted in regard to the continued prevalence of venereal disease among the British troops in all three presidencies has engaged the attention of Government for some years. The points to be determined are, whether the lock-hospital system is to be maintained in cantonments or not; and if it is to be maintained, how far, and in what respect, the rules should be amended. As a preliminary step, a committee will shortly be appointed to report what has been the effect of Act XV. of 1868 among the general population in Calcutta, where it has been in operation for a number of years; and opportunity will be taken at the same time to examine the results in other places, including the military cantonments in the three presidencies where the rules under the cantonment Acts have been in force."

MR. CHILDERS'S SCHEME OF ARMY REFORM.

Though the plan of military organization sketched last night (March 3) by the Minister for War will excite many controversies and embitter for a time those which now exist, there is one point in its favour which no one can refuse to admit. It is in no sense a party measure. If Lord Cardwell presided at its birth, Colonel Stanley's Committee, so far from attempting to stifle the infant, gave such advice as might save it from the rough usage of alien nurses, and actually prepared, though without courage to give, the remedies now offered by Mr. Childers. Ministers and Committees of all parties have agreed to the principle of short service with the colours and the formation of a reserve; and the slight change made by Mr. Childers, for the sake of economy in relieving India, affirms the principle. The system has been opposed so vigorously and by such determined assertions that some of its former advocates began to turn their back on it. Mr. Childers proved last night that on the old system of long service the army was dying out gradually for want of recruits, while more than are required can be got by the short enlistment. And this is the case in spite of the fact that the number of recruits required annually is about double that necessary to keep the old system in its state of comparative stagnation. To-day we must have at least 25,000 recruits; under the old system it ceased to be possible to obtain 13,000. But for short service would soon have been no army to quarrel over. To opponents of the new system urge that we now enlist men both younger and of lower physique. Mr. Childers showed that, on the contrary, there is a steady progress both in age and strength. But the most striking disproof of the passionate assertions made by the advocates of long service is that, comparing the old with the new, it is found that in 1871 no less than 190 men in every 1,000 were under twenty years of age, while in 1879 the proportion had been reduced to 106, and the proportion of recruits enlisted under twenty years of age has gradually diminished from the commencement of short service. In 1874, the first year for which the informatiou is given, the immature lads were in the proportion of fifty-eight to that of forty-three in 1879. These are stubborn facts, and, unless the opponents of the new system are able to disprove the accuracy of the figures, they will hardly persuade the country that a system which gives from 26,000 to 28,000 recruits annually is to be thrown over for one which had failed to produce 13,000, while the men obtained were of a worse class intellectually, morally, and physically than those who now flock to the colours. Mr. Childers has confidence enough to raise the standard of age by one year, and hopes hereafter to go a step higher. Hitherto men could be enlisted at eighteen; for the future nineteen will be the earliest age, and if this is successful the age will be raised to twenty.

The system of short service being accepted, with the addition of one year with the colours and a deduction of one with the reserve, the second great question is that of the linked or affiliated battalions. Lord Airey's Committee attemped to overthrow the scheme, which, as we showed yesterday, had apparently failed only because it had never been carried out. But their report was in the teeth of that of Colonel Stanley's Committee, and has been found impracticable by Mr. Childers. He explained last night that the provisions of the Airey Report would, if adopted, cost the country at least £700,000 a year, and possibly £1,500,000, adding only 11,000 men to the strength of the army. Lord Airey and his colleagues went out of their way to attack the system on which they were not asked to report, and their suggestions have been found to be practically untenable. The Committee were by no means unanimous—one member refused to sign, and others signed under protest. To fall in with the proposals of the Committee would create a radical change in the present organization, break up regiments which now exist, after all the arrangements which are only now beginning to work, and all to obtain the smallest number of men at the highest cost. Mr. Childers has found this impossible, and has closed with the advice of Colonel Stanley's Committee. Henceforth, there will be "territorial regiments" consisting of two battalions of the line and two of militia, the whole regiment being dressed alike except that the letter M. will be on the shoulder-straps of the militia. The insignia and distinctions of the two battalions which are to be fused will be common to all, so that no regiment now existing will lose, and all will gain. The difficulty of the tartans has been met on the same principle by adding to the number of the Highland regiments others which now for the first time will wear the tartan. How Scotland is to provide recruits enough has yet to be shown. But the regiments are already of mixed race, and the worst that can happen will be an addition to the English and Irish blood existing within them. There will be nine kilted battalions and two in trews, as against the five kilted and four in trews now existing.

The necessity of having a force always ready for service has now been accepted so far as the men are concerned, for there are to be twelve battalions at home of 950 rank and file each—that is, nearly at war strength. The next four battalions will have 850 rank and file, then four of 650, eight of 500, and forty-three of 480 rank and file. Eight of the fullest battalions and four of those with 850 men will have depots 150 strong—the rest will have small depots of fifty men. Thus the first battalions on the list for foreign service will, with theiir depots, be 1,100 strong, and six of the Mediterranean battalions will have 900 men, ready to be raised immediately to 1,000 by drafts from their second battalions at home. Twelve battalions of guards, six regiments of cavalry, and seventeen battalions of horse and field artillery will therefore practically be always ready to take the field; and if only Mr. Childers will have the courage to insist on their equipment for war being always present with them, there will be an English army corps always ready for active service, without interfering with the usual reliefs.

The Indian reliefs will be arranged on a principle which is compromise with a local army in India. The head-quarters and the colours will remain in the East for about sixteen years, and annual drafts will to a certain extent supersede relief by full battalions. This is consistent with economy, and ought not to be unpopular, as no officer or man will be more than eight years in India. We shall be curious to see how it will work in practice. Other remarks we must reserve.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. HYNDMAN ON AMERICA.

None who now land in America can fail to be struck with the fact that the country is exceptionally prosperous. The contrast between what is seen now and what was to be noticed four or five years ago is indeed amazing. The immense advance which has taken place since 1870, the commercial depression notwithstanding, seems to have been realised all at once. Whilst the mercantile classes have been grumbling, the producing classes have been working. Iowa and Wisconsin, Texas and Colorado, have been making way with gaint strides, whilst the progress of Minnesota has perhaps been greater still. The population has increased fully 10,000,000 in the ten years, and vast tracts of country, which at the commencement of the period were little more than rough waste, are now covered with prosperous farms. The farmer has become wealthy, the labourer has become a farmer, and emigrants are now pouring in faster than ever to swell the giant wave of produce which is rolling in from the West. These ten years have been to America what twenty-five years might be to an older country. The financial collapse of 1873 has, as it were, until lately hidden from the world what has taken place. But now that the farmers have fairly released the profits on their good harvests, and the country feels the ever-increasing benefit of a sound financial system and the rapid transfer of its securities from foreign into American hands, the change is marvellous. Wealth is rolling up so rapidly, and men who but now were apparently poor have become so rich, that trade of every description is more and more active.

It is amusing to watch the gradual influx into the cities of families who have for the last few years been living economically as if never sure of what might come. All at once they feel that the savings they have accumulated will not turn to dust and ashes, and are preparing to have a "good time" accordingly. And these worthy people are not economical in their luxuries.[*] The Western men and their wives who are now coming on to the Eastern cities, and perhaps afterwards to Europe, to such an extent as to crowd the hotels, and bring about an amount of trade never before known, have made up their minds to see the world in good earnest. Last year saw the first commencement of this so-called "boom," in the sudden and in many respects unreasoning rush of speculation, especially in mines. A reaction of course set in, but nothing can check the flood of prosperity which has again begun, arising as it does from the astounding extent of agricultural work done. A Chicago man, for instance, boasting of the recovery of his city from disaster, will tell you that she must be the London of America. "She'll do it, sir. No sea-board city was ever the real centre of a great country. New York has no show against us in the long run. What does the world depend upon—the food supply. Well, we receive and ship more grain than any city in the world; we have the greatest cattle market in the world; we kill and put up more hogs than any city in the world. Then we are the greatest lumber city, and the centre of the whole railroad system of the United States." There is a mean and a ludicrous side, as Professor Huxley and others have pointed out, to this glorification of vast wealth and vast transactions; but the contrast on any line of railroad leading out of the Chicago between what was in 1870 and what is in 1881, is enough to turn the heads of men of higher intelligence than those who who are for the most part usefully engaged in applying the first wants of others.

For, as matters stand, all classes of the community share this improvement. Ther are grave drawbacks to the furious—there is no other word for it—industrial development of the United States, but they are not felt at such times as these. Men who are making money hand over fist are not men to reduce wages to their lowest point, and in some respects the American system is deliberately based on the maintenance of a high scale. Few consumers think of complaining that luxuries should be dear, or that those who furnish them should be well paid. Besides, so far it has been easy in most States for a saving man to take himself out of the labouring into the independent class if he has any knowledge whatever of farming or business. With wages varying from one-and-a-half to two or three dollars a day, with food exceedingly cheap, and clothing by no means so dear for the ordinary working dress as it used to be, a man may easily find himself in a short time in possession of sufficient means to remove himself from the wage earning class. This process is going on to such an extent that if it were not for immigration there would soon be a shortness of labour for any chance employment. There are many capitalists, of course, who regret the high wages they are obliged to pay, and look upon the independent tone of the working-class as little short of an outrage upon society. But this is not the sounder opinion. Thinking Americans wish above all other matters to keep up the standard of comfort among the bulk of the people, knowing right well that not only is this to the advantage of the whole community, but that in this way alone can the gravest dangers be avoided on the next occurrence of a bad period in industrial concerns. But for the time being there is such prosperity that the certainty of future reaction is entirely overlooked by the majority. The one idea of those who have money and those who have not is to make make hay while the sun shines, and there can be little doubt that within a short time we shall see a renewal of that great speculative fever which led to the excessive railway building prior to 1873, and which this time may take some other turn.

Meanwhile immigrants are coming in, many of them with capital of their own, at the rate of over 50,000 a month; American exports seem likely to fetch good prices; a steady Republican Government will come again into power this month; and it is tolerably safe to prophecy smooth things for the next eight or ten years. Although the supply of waste land is far from being inexhaustible, and each successive wheat centre is worked down to comparative infertility quicker than its predecessor,[†] there is more than sufficient to last any probable increase of population for a generation. Western America (in which the newly-developed regions of the Dominion of Canada must be included for all purposes of calculation) will long be the best country in the world for emigrants, and the effect of the competition in breaking down the land system in this country is not perhaps even yet fully appreciated. Every emigrant who goes thither not only removes a surplus hand from this side, but as he soon produces enough and more than enough for himself and his family, the remainder must come over here to still further bring down prices.

Nothing brings home to an Englishman the inevitable effect of this competition so completely as the actual sight of the endless lines of frieght trains, bearing food one way on all the Western roads, met by almost equally numerous emigrant trains bound in the opposite direction with their load of fresh producers. The very immensity of the production is resulting in a cheapening of the cost of transport, and the water-communication of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence is being brought into direct connection with the great grain fields of the West. Passing through the Eastern States the result of this Western development is at once manifest. Wheat is scarcely to be seen. Cattle do not increase in proportion to the pasture land. The Eastern farmer, like his brother in England, has to exercise the keenest judgment in order to make a profit. Of course all this is to be found set out in the blue-books, and has been commented on over and over again. But it is the result of less than ten years of development, and the change in the appearance of New England gives but cold encouragement to those who think that a similar change can be averted here at home. Never perhaps in history has a great encnomical cause worked so rapidly. For some time, too, it will produce a cumulative effect. Old Horace Greeley's advice of "Go West," young man, go West," has been literally taken by whole cohorts of young men; and whether in the vast factory farms of Minnesota and the Sacramento plains, or in the smaller holdings which are found in every Western State, the agricultural production is being forced on at a rate both with respect to grain and cattle hitherto unprecedented. In no country in the world is so much hard, steady work being done or so much genuine comfort obtained by the mass of the people as in these new regions of the West.

No doubt difficulties are met with, as, for instance not long since the farmers of Kansas would have been reduced to destitution but for the fact that they were able to obtain work at a fair rate of wages on a new railroad. Again, the facilities offered by the mortgage companies and other financial institutions misled many of the Western farmers into borrowing largely. The therefore took up more land than they could conveniently handle in bad times. This, of course, was not observed when everything was prosperous, but when the pinch came the interest began to force them to the wall. This is true of large portions of the Western States, and, in fact, accounts for the comparatively slow recovery, in some instances, after two or three good harvests.

---

[*] The spread of luxury in the United States is amazing at the present time. In every direction, in the decoration of houses, in the dress, in all departments of life, the amount of wealth which can be thrown away without being felt seems endless. In particular the display of diamonds is astonishing. Ladies go about at mid-day with them in their ears of the size of small filberts, and it is not uncommon to see a man of some refinement with one of equal dimensions in his shirt-front. It might have been thought that they would have gone out of fashion long since, if only on account of the class of people who likewise affect them. The New York rowdies glory in diamonds. Ten years ago I was in New York, when one of these worthies, either Phil Haggerty or Philadelphia Bill, slew the other of the pair. Which shot which I am not quite clear, but one unquestionably died. The survivor was duly brought up for having caused his comrade's death. This sort of thing being than rather new to me, I went to the court where the proceedings were held. There I found myself surronded by the best dressed lot of men I ever saw in a policecourt or any other court in my life. Not one but was attired in the height of fashion and had a filbert-sized diamond in his shirt-front. I felt quite mean amid so distinguished a throng. The murderer, I remember, got off scot free, and looking through the report of the case the following morning in the papers I found words to this effect :—"The court was crowded from an early hour with nearly all the most notorious theives and desperadoes in the city, who watched the case with the deepest interest." These were my broad-cloth-begirt diamond-bespangled friends of high degree who so abashed me. But diamonds are still the rage none the less. Rowdyism, however, has been somewhat checked since then.

[†] This will prove a serious matter in the future. These great wheat fields are being exhausted without any regard to the interests of the coming generation; and we who consume the food sweep the fertilising agents into the sea whilst our land goes out of cultivation in consequence of the competition. How far are we removed from the Patagonians after all?

AN ÆSTHETICAL REUNION.

I am an unbeliever, and they know it, but yet they insisted that I should be present at their drawing-room indignation meeting. It was convened for the purpose of protesting against the indignity involved in the production and favourable reception of "The Colonel." I explained frankly that I firmly believed, and always shall firmly believe, in the line of beauty being a curve; in rounded outlines, graceful gestures, smooth, silky hair, and sloping shoulders, and a few other heresies, such as the creed that life should be as joyous and cheerful a thing as we can manage to make it; that nature has a few merits, even when compared with art, and so on. I even went so far as to hint that I had read better poetry than Postlethwaite's, and that there were pictures that I preferred to Maudle's. It was all unavailing. "You must come," said pretty, but most woe-begone, Mrs. R——. "You have only to see us together, reflecting and refracting from each other the darkened rays of the deep mystery of existence. You will then understand us. There is something in the formation of your deep-set eyes, and in the suggestiveness of your hair, that convince me that you will yet be one of us. Nature has formed you for it: it remains for Art to develop you. You must come. On this occasion we shall be at our best. The indignation that we all feel about this despicable attack upon those quite too precious things for which we live, will act as heat on exotics, and will bring out all the poetic perfume of such souls as ours." So I went. I am glad I did. I would not have foregone the experience for any consideration. I had, before this, only seen the Æsthetes in detached groups, as it were, at such places as the Grosvenor Gallery and the Academy *soirée*. To see them together is a sight indeed.

The room was very large, with a high dado in brick-red, picked out with pale pink. The rest was all peacock blue. Both colours—blue and red—threw out the angular contours of the women and the sallow wanness of their faces into vivid and most displeasing relief. I never beheld before, and hope never again to behold, such tortured befrowzlement of poverty-stricken heads of hair, such skilled exaggeration of unpleasant angles, such uplifting of chins and drooping of hands and eyes. The women appeared to have assiduously cultivated a pitiful leanness of outline and cadaverousness of tint. With one exception they might have been taken for galvanised corpses. The exception was a pretty, round faced, blue-eyed, golden-haired girl, the daughter, I was told, of "an artist in plates," whatever that may mean. She had evidently done her best to conceal the natural roundness of her arms by squeezing them into the very tightest of sleeves, but had fortunately failed so perceptibly in that and other kindred efforts, that she was a delightful relief to the eye. All unconsciously, the other women present made capital foils for her, and the contrasts afforded a very excellent argument against one of the principal doctrines of the cult, viz., the superiority of art to nature.

The men were in rather better case than the majority of the women. Most were in good condition. Some were absolutely fat. Only a few were lean. All, however, were round-shouldered and hollow-chested. They wore their chins well forward and their hair very long. Many of them had a fringe of drooping locks on the forehead. One man's fringe hung almost into his eyes. He was singing a solo as I entered the room. He had no voice to speak of, and, if possible, less method. His style consisted in pumping forth a syllable *fortissimo*, with an immense effort, and then wailing out half-a-dozen more in the faintest possible sigh of a *pianissimo*, his voice dying away at last on a minor note. Murmurs of delighted applause filled the room as he ended. "So much soul," "Such sweetly subtle expression," were among the phrases that reached my ear. He accepted such tributes with a gracious air of heroic humility, and walked about with the sidelong creep affected by his set, handing copies of the words of his song to his friends. I received one. It began thus :—

Below our fair, supernal height
The world may scoff, and sneer, and scorn;
It little recks of our delight
In all things sadly, sweetly bright
In darksome eve and mournful morn.

He had thought it a good introduction, he said, to the discussion of the evening. "I admit," he continued, "that it is extemporaneous, words and music both, but it is against my principles to add to, or take from, the glowing thoughts that come fresh from the mint of my mind. I should hold it heresy against the distinctly divine gift of inspiration to do so." A lady with a great branch of rather soiled laburnum in her scanty hair, called the song "starlike." What she meant I can't imagine, and I question if she knew herself. The pretty little daughter of the artist in plates read the words with a puzzled expression which quite delighted me, as being a bit of nature amid so much acting.

The business of the evening now began. A tolerably plump, long-haired man carefully arranged himself in a high art attitude beside the piano. I happened to be close beside him, and my opportunities for a deliberate and steady scrutiny of his face led me to a conclusion which, improbable as it may appear, nothing can avail to shake. I have had some experience in amateur theatricals, and know haresfoot and rouge's book by heart. "To give the face a pale and wan appearance for characters such as Werner, the stranger, &c., powder it well with prepared whiting, with just a little Dutch pink mixed with it, and put the faintest possible tinge of rouge on the cheeks and eyelids. Then paint underneath the eyebrows and well into the hollows of the eyes with burnt umber." These, it will be seen, are the directions for producing a "pale and wan appearance," and if the orator had not carefully followed them—well—I never saw rouge or burnt umber on a human face! As a preliminary to his discourse, he had taken from a bracket a blue vase with a sun flower in it, and placed it on the piano beside him. Every now and then he regarded it with an affectionate by haggard look which moved some of the women present to tears. The effect upon me was in quite an opposite direction, but I knew that Mrs. R——'s æsthetical eyes were on me, and I did not dare even to smile. He began by telling his "sisters and brothers" not to feel discouraged by the fresh evidence that had been shown of the non-comprehension of the world. "How can we expect," he said "that a gross and material world can sympathise with us? The worshippers of culture (he called it cult-chah) will always be few and select. We cannot expect the many to percive, as we do, the divine beauty of sadness, as of flowers that bloom by night alone; the utterly precious loveliness of decay and death, and the fair divinity of disease and suffering. These are the subtly delectable things for which we live. We find a deep delight in sepulchral gloom, and a joy in sadness that the grosser beings around us could never measure, much less participate. And why? Because they are the Peter Bells of the hour. A primrose to their world-blinded eyes is a yellow flower with five petals and some green leaves. It is nothing more. And what is it to us—oh! what is it to us? Is it not a pale and shadowy symbol of what Art, our great goddess, *might* make it? of what Cult-chah, with her divinely-precious powers, *could* do with it, were but the realms of nature placed under their control? It is all this to us, and more—oh! how much more! It is food for the mind, and through the mind, for the body. What man or woman of the outer world would give up dining for a single day, as we do with a too utter gladness, in order to feast the eyes of the soul upon the pale purity of lilies and the divine colour and beauty of a peacock's feather? Which of the girls who nightly fill those miserable stalls at this most despicably wretched theatre would care to lunch upon a rose? Or, having tried to lunch upon a rose, which of them would feel soul-satisfied with the fare? Not one, I venture (ven-chaw) to say—not one. How different it is with us! How glorious and intense is our appreciation of the great Might-have-beens of Nature, and how thankful we may be that we can read upon the leaf of the lily or the petal of the rose the great secret and consummate Might-Be of Art—read it so plainly and interpret it with such ease that for us it *is*—it exists!"

He took up the sunflower as he neared his peroration, and, as he concluded, looked sadly and earnestly at it, the burnt umber lending invaluable aid to the cavernous depth of his "flower-like" eyes. Many wept. Æsthetes weep freely. They cultivate tears, which seems inconsistent, for these signs of emotion are purely natural. Even the men weep at times. Mrs. R—— rose, and approached the orator where he lay crumpled in a chair, his hand shading his eyes, exhausted by his effort. "Oh!" she said, "what fair and precious thoughts you have given us! How you have helped us to live on beautifully! What sweet soul-sustenance you have poured forth!" and she gently raised his limp hand, and placed within it a lovely spray of Lenten lilies that she had held throughout the evening.

More orators followed in the same train of sentimental and ridiculous gush. The audience murmured words of approval, arranged themselves in distorted attitudes of rapt attention, with a due regard to the sweep of their draperies. One girl of mature years dragged herself inch by inch along a couch, so as to leave the serpentine train of her flowered gown spread well over some yards of it. This feat was cleverly performed. As for me; I had had enough of the ungainly antics of the clique. I had been well amused, certainly, but it is uncomfortable to be amused, alone. I had no one to share the fun with, and the men were too insufferable. Their airs of self-consciousness became irrritating after a time, and there was little relief in the attenuated forms of the women, their arms at various angles, their heads on one side, their shoulders narrow, and their waists broad. I glanced at the pretty daughter of the artist in plates. She was fast asleep, her blonde head nestled in a corner of a peacock-blue couch. She made an adorable picture, but somebody intervened, and hid it from me. Somebody always does intervene, by the way. The intervention decided me. I figuratively folded my tent, like the Arabs, and silently slipped away, in the midst of another "soul-message," in course of delivery by the man who had sung the song. I had had enough, and to use one of the clique's own adverbs, the whole thing appeared to be "distinctly drivel." I am not only an unbeliever still, but am further from conversion than ever.—*Truth.*

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ON LONG AND SHORT SERVICE.

(Continued from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Surely those who now advocate a return to our old army system, if system it can be called, must either be ignorant of or have forgotten the sort of drafts that under it were annually sent from England to India, and also the condition in which they were sent, to fill up the regiments serving there. Before the Mutiny, under the long service system, I have seen drafts of many hundreds of men embark for that country in a state of inefficiency that few of our younger officers could now realise. Not only were they from extreme youth utterly unfit for Indian service, but most of them were entirely undrilled, many of them never having had even a musket in their hands. With a large draft of this nature for the regiment I had been gazetted to, I landed at Rangoon in the middle of the Burmah War of 1852, and with them I went into action for the first time, where the great bulk of them fired a musket for the first time in their lives. Like the recruits described by Lord Raglan, they also died 'like flies.' Our battalions in India at that time were very fine, the result natural law, the 'survival of the fittest.' None of the but the strongest bore up against the climate to which they were exposed in the immaturity of their 'teens,' and as a matter of course the residuum constituted, physically speaking, a splendid corps. But their appearance on parade only told the bright side of the army system then: its sad chapters were alone to be learnt in the graveyards of the Indian stations.

Nor were the regiments sent to the colonies in those days all that imagination paints them at this distance of time. I know of an instance of a battalion hurried off from England during the rebellion in Canada, in such an inefficient condition that it landed without either arms or accoutrements and most imperfectly clothed. And what was the moral condition of the men in those halcyon days of long service? In the year 1858—it was certainly an exceptional year—over 20,000 men deserted, and in the following year the number of desertions was 11,328.

The Indian Mutiny of 1857 again found us unprepared for the strain of war; we had no army reserves, and all that our military administrators could devise as means to obtain men was the old expedient of going into the labour market to purchase men by the inducement of large bounties. Although they lowered the standard to five feet three inches at the same time, it was impossible to complete the army establishment. That very low standard was continued for some years, and yet we find in the evidence given before the Recruiting Commission that made its report in 1860, that 7,000 men were still wanting in 1859 to bring the army up to the numbers voted by Parliament, although boys instead of men had been enlisted. The Recruiting Commission of 1866 again called attention to the serious defect then 'existing in the extreme youth and short service of the soldiers sent abroad as reliefs.' That Commission went on to say :—

'A return, prepared for us, of the ages and periods of service of men sent out as drafts to India during the last two years (between the 1st of January, 1864, and the 31st of December, 1865) shows that out of a total number of 5,622 no less than 2,093 were under twenty years of age, and 796 between twenty and twenty-one years. Thus there were more than one-half (2,889) under twenty-one years of age, and in some regiments the proportion was much greater.'

I wish my readers to remember that these remarks referred to a time of peace under the long service system.

The war in Bohemia of 1866 drew attention in a striking manner to the Prussian system of army organisation, and the means by which a very poor State was enabled to put a very large army in the field for war, without keeping the great bulk of it under arms during peace. A study of the Prussian organisation showed that its foundations were based upon the obligation of every healthy, full-grown man to serve in the ranks, and upon the creation of a great army reserve by means of short service. England was not, nor is she now, prepared to adopt the principle of universal service, but the creation of a reserve, the men composing which, after a thorough training in the army, should, during peace, follow civil avocations, and live to all intents and purposes as ordinary citizens, seemed peculiarly suited to the genius and habits of the English people. This idea having more or less taken hold of the public mind, simmered and grew stronger, and when the great events of 1870 startled the world most of us held our breath as we asked each other, 'Were *we* safe as a nation?' We at last seemed to realise that it might at any moment become necessary for us to send a force of one or two army corps to Belgium in accordance with our treaty engagements, and realised at the same time that to do what we did in 1854, that is, send an expeditionary force abroad, unless we had behind it a reserve at least equal to it in numbers, would only be to court the humiliations that befell us then and in the following year.

All serious thinkers upon our army requirements, then, at last seemed to agree to the three following postulates :—

1st, That for the protection of these islands from invasion, for the defence of our foreign possessions, for the maintenance of our rule in India, and to enable us to fulfil our treaty obligations in Europe, we might at any moment find it necessary to put in the field an army of about 60,000 men, which should have behind it a thoroughly efficient reserve of well-trained soldiers of at least equal numbers.

2ndly, it would only be by a system of keeping the great bulk of that force during peace as an inexpensive reserve that we could hope to induce Parliament to sanction its formation; and,

3rdly, That it was only possible to have such a reserve at all by altering the terms of the soldier's engagement, so that when he had learnt his work thoroughly by a few years' service with a regiment, he should pass the remaining portion of that engagement as a reserve man in civil life, with the obligation to serve when called upon to do so in time of war.

To a very large extent, these are the conclusions upon which most of the great continental military systems are based; if we add the generally-accepted axiom that when a soldier is kept in our service much over twelve years, there is moral obligation on the part of the State to provide for his old age by giving him a pension, and the corollary upon it, that for economy's sake it is most undesirable to keep men so long with the colours that they can justly claim such a boon, then I think I may say these were the reasons that in 1870 led Lord Cardwell to introduce the existing short service system into our army. He saw that our military requirements could only be supplied by means of short service, and he therefore based our reformed military organization upon it.

To those who will carefully study the problem he had to solve, I think it will be clear that we cannot at one and the same time have a really efficient army reserve upon which to rely in time of war, and have also during peace a standing army of old soldiers with the colours.

I am well aware that a large proportion of our very oldest officers demur to these conclusions; their aspirations do not soar beyond the creation of a standing army of well set-up perfectly drilled soldiers, such as we possessed before the Crimean War. They don't believe in a reserve, they cannot see, and they believe only in the men whom they can daily inspect in Hyde Park or at Aldershot. They should, however, remember how that fine army, to which their thoughts recur with satisfaction, melted away quickly before the dread realities of our greatest siege, and that whilst the brilliant victories of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman are now forgotten in Europe, the story of our subsequent humilation is well remembered. And what was the cause of that humiliation? It was because our army then was incapable of any sustained effort owing to the want of an army reserve to supply its losses in the field. It is because I remember those days when I saw our military power collapse on the Sebastopol plateau, that I shudder as I hear men talk calmly of reverting to the long service system of that time. An army composed, as ours was then, of a first line and nothing more, is worse than a sham, for it deludes the nation into a false confidence in its military strength, which must always sooner or later lead it to like misfortune.

Amongst the many objects it was hoped to secure by the introduction of the present system of short service with the colours was that of removing the the unpopularity of the army with the classes from which we must look for recruits. Before 1870 the great majority of the men who enlisted served for the full term of twenty-one years, which entitled them to a small pension. This pension was not large enough to support even those who had no families, and many were so broken down by service in tropical and unhealthy climates as to be unable to earn wages by hard work. In every parish there were consequently discharged soldiers, whose miserable condition was a warning to all the young men of their neighbourhood to shun the army as an occupation. Two-thirds of our army were constantly abroad, and a youth who left his friends to join a regiment at a foreign station was regarded as lost for ever to his family, so few comparatively ever return home. Under a system of long service, even when we reduced the standard of height and chest measurement to a boy's dimensions, and offered large bounties even for immature striplings quite incapable of supporting fatigue, we were still unable to fill our ranks when the least strain was brought to bear upon our army. It was a dreadful thing this enlistment for twenty-one years; it meant the severance of every tie with home, and even those who left the army after a ten years' engagement often found themselves adrift on the world, with impaired health; they had no connection with civil life, and were often little better, indeed, than strangers in the districts were they had lived in boyhood. The heavy obligation of lengthened service to be undertaken upon enlistment deterred numbers from joining the army. The poor man could not hope to purchase his discharge, and all knew that the heaviest penalities were incurred by desertion. The doggerel describing the sailor's horror of a visit to Iagos gives a fair idea of the way in which enlistment for long service in the army used to be regarded :—

The Bight of Bennin, the Bight of Bennin,
Whence few come out, though many go in.

The long service system gave us a number of old-noncommissioned officers and privates who were incapable of supporting the fatigues of active service. Every regiment that went to the Crimea left many of such men behind it.

It is curious that whilst we hear on all sides a cry for rapid promotion amongst the officer, we hear one also for old non-commissioned officers. If the latter had the same opportunities for ventillating their views, it is tolerably certain their cry would be the reversed of that of the commissioned officer they would naturally say, 'Give *us* quick promotion, and the slower the promotion amongst the officers of our regiment the better, as we shall have fewer young gentlemen to drill and teach military duty to than at present.' Now I believe that it is as essential to have young sergeants as it is to have young officers. If promotion is very slow amongst the corporals and sergeants, it kills ambition amongst your best men. I hope we shall very shortly see great improvements effected both in the pay and position of our non-commissioned officers. They are very badly remunerated at present, and they and their families are by no means as well provided with accommodation in barracks as they should be. But anxious as I am to see them well paid and raised in social position, I hope they may not retained as a rule with their line battalions more than about fourteen or fifteen years, after which period of service they should pass into one of the militia battalions belonging to their regiment or into one of the volunteer corps of the county or district to which that regiment belongs.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON,

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1881,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 Anna.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

☞ The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

HEALTH RESTORED.
THE RESTORATIVE POWER OF
PHOSPHORUS
Is daily made manifest by the remarkable cures affected by it, Prepared by
H. & T. KIRBY & CO.

It is as harmless as Quinine, while as a tonic for nervous affections it is far superior. As a restorative it affords immediate relief when the system is jaded and worn by severe mental work, or depressed after unusual nervous excitement. In cases of despondency and grief, its exhilarating and stimulating effect is most marked.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS

Are composed of Pure Phosphorus (Luminous), Quinine, Iron and Nux Vomica.

An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD and loss of NERVE POWER.

This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly.

BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from this Combination of Tonics.

FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and her Exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other medicine.

May be obtained from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Madon & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; and Mr. J. L. Lyell, Allahabad.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

BOLTON AND Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

A SELECTION OF ENGLISH-MADE GOLD JEWELLERY.

Diamond Rings, &c.
Best English-made Electro-plated Ware.
Riding Canes, Silver-mounted.
Envelope and Blotter Cases.
Zulu Cigar Stands.
Russia Leather Cigarette Cases.
Photo. Frames Plush.
Plated Inkstands.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Leather Money Belts.
Ladies' Fans.
Jewel Cases.
Plush Scrut Cases.
Dogshead Inkstands.
Hand Bags of sizes.
Gladston's Bags of sizes.
Ditto. fitted.
Lawn Tennis Bats in cases, complete.
Flower Vases.
Tea Trays of sizes.
Glass Charcoal Filters.
Aluminium Pencil Cases.
Gentlemen's Dressing Bags.
Bouquet Holders.
Hair Brushes in cases.
Hinks Duplex Table Lamps.
Leather Writing Cases.

Chubb's Cash Boxes.
Money Scales.
Ash Trays
Travelling Clocks in Leather Cases.
Tea Makers.
Work Boxes.
Work Baskets.
Magnifying Glasses.
Fish Aquariums.
French Caffeteers.
Nursery Lamps.
Clark's Night Lights.
Travelling Bathing Tubs of sizes.
Medicine Chests.
Lime Squeezers.
Mincing Machines.
Pocket Filters.
Bottle Filters.
Toilet Sets.
Jeffrie's Racket Bats.
" " Shoes.
Cromographs in neat Frames.
Dominos.
Backgamon Boards.
Chessmens.
Enamelled Ware.
Bath Sponges.
Turkey Sponges, &c. &c.

BOLTON AND Co.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, LOCLE.
ESTABLISHED 1813.

4 GOLD AND 5 SILVER MEDALS OBTAINED AT THE EXHIBITIONS LONDON, PARIS, BERNE, PORTO, BROACH, AKOLA, AND BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH,
ESTABLISHED 1866.

CALCUTTA BRANCH,
ESTABLISHED 1879.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw attention to the undermentioned qualities of WATCHES, which for their *excellent Workmanship* and Cheapness of Prices can be specially recommended :—

Cheap Silver Watches.
In Open-faced Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases, at Rs. 25, 26, and 27 respectively.

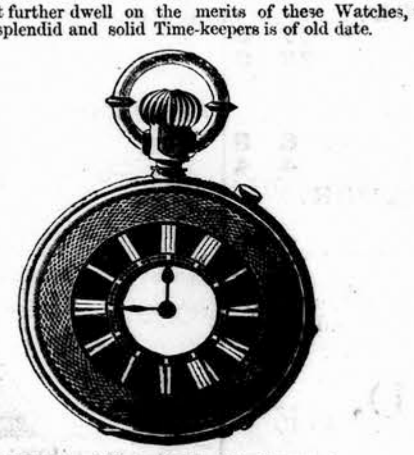
Campaign Keyless Lever Watches.
In German Silver Cases, and either in Open-faced Hunting or Half-Hunting Cases, at Rs. 25, 30, and 35 respectively.

These Watches can be confidently recommended as reliable and durable Time-keepers.

Railway Keyless Watches.

In German Silver, Crystal Face Case	Rs.	40
" Fine " " "	"	60
" " " " "	"	70
" German " " "	"	60

We need not further dwell on the merits of these Watches, their reputation as splendid and solid Time-keepers is of old date.



Half-hunting Gents' Watch.
IN GOLD AND SILVER Rs. 50.

Ladies' Gold Watches,
At Rs. 75, 80, 90, 125, 150, 180, 200 to 500.
A large variety for selection.

Gents' Gold Watches,
At Rs. 90, 100, 125, 150, 200, 225, 250, to 1,000.

Round Brass Time-Pieces,
With Patent lever escapements Rs. 40
Do. Square " 80

Carriage Clocks, striking,
Rs. 110, 120, 140, 200, 250, and 300.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

Our well-known 50-Rupees Watch, in either Open-faced Hunting or Half-Hunting Cases. A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

Keyless Silver Watches,

In Open Face, fine Silver Case, at	Rs	40
" Hunting " " "	"	45
" Half Hunting " " "	"	50

We would advise intending buyers to give these Watches a trial; they are sure to give fullest satisfaction in every respect.

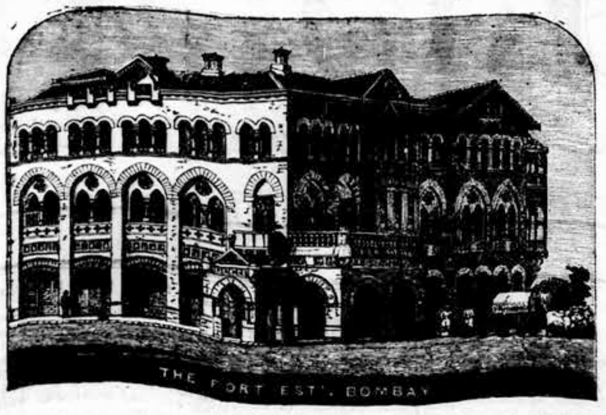
Keyless Precision Silver Watches,
At Rs. 110, 135, and 150, surpassed by no other.

Silver Open Face Crystal Glass, Black Dial;
ALSO IN HUNTING AND HALF HUNTING CASES, Rs. 50.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

FORT AND BYCULLA,

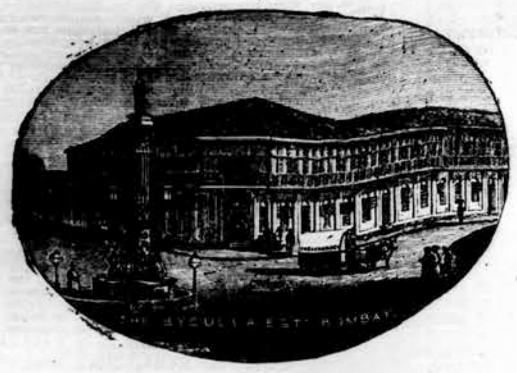
BOMBAY.

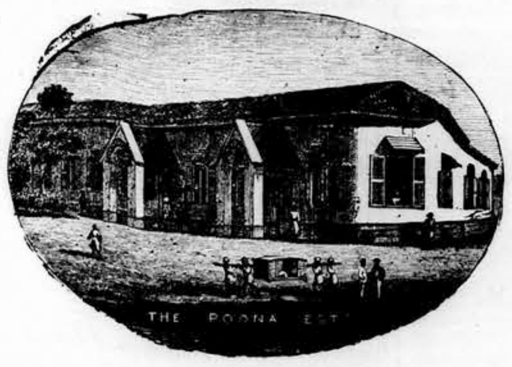


AND BRANCH AT

POONA.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS




THE POONA EST.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ. **AVIZE.** **BORDEAUX.**
ALTO DOURO. **EPERNAY.** **COGNAC.**
MADEIRA. **RHEIMS.** **COBLENTZ.**

LONDON OFFICES :—38A, **KING WILLIAM STREET.**
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS :—**BYCULLA, BOMBAY.**

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the management, in conjunction with their Continental Agents, have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in **India**; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage that the management have the pleasure of announcing the **Company's** transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—" *dealing direct with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years' of assimilating its interests with those of Constituents.

SHERRIES.

SHERRIES.	CASH PER DOZEN. QUARTS. Rs.	As.	PINTS. Rs.	As.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very Old and Choice ....Rs.	38	0	..	
MANZANILLA, very Dry and Pale	30	0	..	
SUPERIOR FINO, Old, Pure, Light, Delicate, Dry	30	0	..	
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	30	0	..	
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and Dry ..	30	0	..	
VINO de PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	27	0	..	
PALE DINNER, excellent light Wine for general use	23	0	..	
EXTRA DRY PALE, a light natural unblended Wine	20	0	..	
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17	0	..	
MARSALA	17	0	..	
MADEIRA, East India, selected, Old and very fine	32	0	..	

PORTS.

PORTS.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
SUPERIOR OLD, with fine bouquet and character	33	0	18	0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	28	0	15	8
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19	0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

CHAMPAGNES.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "FOR INDIA" BRAND	50	0	26	8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry ..	50	0	26	8
HEIDSIECK'S Dry MONOPOLE	55	0	29	0
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40	0	21	8
TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry........	34	0	18	8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ..	29	0	16	0

SAUTERNES.

SAUTERNES.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine.	31	8	...	
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23	8	13	0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	19	0	10	8

BURGUNDIES.

BURGUNDIES.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
CHAMBERTIN	30	0	16	8
POMMARD	23	0	12	8
MACON..........	23	0	12	8
BEAUNE	19	0	10	8
CHABLIS..........	18	0	10	0
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY	38	0	21	0

MOSELLES.

MOSELLES.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
FINE SPARKLING..........	32	0	...	
SUPERIOR SPARKLING..........	34	0	19	0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL ..	41	0	22	8

HOCKS.

HOCKS.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING..........	35	8	19	8
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	42	0	23	0
JOHANNISBERG	42	0	23	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH..........	36	0	19	0
NIERSTEIN..........	27	0	14	8
HOCHHEIM	25	0	13	8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	24	8	...	
GEISENHEIM	21	0	11	8
LAUBENHEIM	19	0	10	8

HUNGARIAN WINES.

HUNGARIAN WINES.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
CARLOWITZ, FINE OLD..........	22	8	12	8
CARLOWITZ	18	0	9	12

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
HOCKHEIMER, White	16	0	...	
SHIRAZ, Red	18	0	...	

CLARETS IN WOOD.

CLARETS IN WOOD.		Rs.	As.
BORDEAUX..........	per hogshead	165	0
St. JULIEN MEDOC	,,	170	0
PETIT MEDOC	,,	210	0
SUPERIOR MEDOC	,,	260	0

CLARETS.

CLARETS.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
BORDEAUX	Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines.	10	0	6	0
St. JULIEN MEDOC. ...		... 10	0	6	0
PETIT MEDOC		... 13	0	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC	Good Dinner Wines.	... 16	0	9	8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE		... 21	0	11	8
CHATEAU LAROSE	Superior after Dinner Wines.	... 26	0	14	8
CHATEAU MARGAUX		... 32	0	17	0

SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.	CASH PER DOZEN. QUARTS. Rs.	As.	PINTS. Rs.	As.
000 **TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"**	32	0	..	
oo TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	29	0	..	
o TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	25	0	..	
* HENNESSY'S one star Brandy	30	8	..	
** Do. two stars Brandy	34	8	..	
*** Do. three stars Brandy	37	8	..	
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf Brandy	28	8	..	
EXSHAW'S No. 1 Brandy	38	8	..	
Do No. 2 Brandy	26	0	..	
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," the cream of Scotch Whiskies	22	8	..	
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.	22	8	..	
CRABBIE'S SCOTCH WHISKY	21	0	...	
KINAHAN'S "LL" IRISH WHISKY..	22	8	...	
TREACHER'S "SUPERIOR OLD HOLLANDS," in ordinary wine bottles	15	0	..	
DEKUYPER'S HOLLANDS GENEVA, in cases containing 15 large flasks, per case	27	0	...	
TREACHER'S DRY UNSWEETENED GIN	18	0	..	
TREACHER'S LONDON OLD TOM....	17	0	..	
SWAINE AND BOORD'S do.	17	0	..	
BOOTH'S do.	18	0	...	
TREACHER'S FINEST OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	8	..	

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
ANISETTE..........	per bot.	3	0	...	
CHARTREUSE, from the Monastery, Green	,,	7	0	3	12
CHARTREUSE, from the Monastery, Yellow..........	,,	5	8	3	0
CHERRY BRANDY, Treacher's "Morella"	,,	2	12	1	8
CREME DE NOYEAU (best)	,,	3	0	1	12
CREME DE ROSE	,,	..		1	12
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White	,,	3	12	2	0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (the finest)	,,	3	8	2	0

BITTERS, &c.

BITTERS, &c.		QUARTS. Rs.	As.	PINTS. Rs.	As.
ANGOSTURA BITTERS..........	per doz.	...		22	8
CALISAYINE BITTERS (Yeatman's)	,,	...		22	8
ORANGE BITTERS	,,	18	0	10	0
BRANDY BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s	,,	½ pints		12	0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s					
WINE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s...					
GINGER BRANDY	,,	23	0	..	
ORANGE BRANDY	,,	30	0	..	
GINGER WINE	,,	17	0	..	
GRAPE WINE..........	,,	17	0	..	
ORANGE WINE..........	,,	17	0	..	
MILK PUNCH, Treacher & Co.'s ..	,,	20	0	..	
VERMOUTH	per bot.	1	4	...	

BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,

FIRST QUALITY.
Bottled by Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons.
Imported Monthly via Suez Canal.

		Rs.	As.
Quarts	per doz.	6	0
Imperial pints (*Beer only*)	,,	5	4
Pints	,,	4	0
STONE'S bottling of BASS'S ALE	doz. qts.	6	0
MOLINE'S & BURKE'S bottling of GUINNESS'S STOUT	,, pts.	4	0

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD.

		Rs.	As.
Hogsheads	each	77	0
Kilderkins	,,	28	0

VIENNA BEER.

Imported direct from the Brewery.

		Rs.	As.
Quarts	per doz.	6	8
Pints	,,	4	4

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

BEST QUALITY.
Bottled by Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons.

		Rs.	As.
Quarts	per doz.	8	0
Pints	,,	5	8

☞ Constituents are respectfully cautioned against the danger attending the consumption of the cheap and inferior brands of the article commonly sold in this market.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. PEARSE'S (STEAM) BREAD AND BISCUIT FACTORY,

22, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

By Appointment in Ordinary to H. E the Governor of Bombay; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; the Resident at Hyderabad, &c.; Contractor to H. M.'s Government, &c. &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTH-DAY CAKES.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, &c.
ICES, JELLIES, &c. &c.
BON-BONS, LOZENGES, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Indian and English Oilmanstores, Groceries, Chutnies, Curry Stuffs, Hams, Bacon, Gruyere and Cheddar Cheese, &c. &c.

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED APOLLO STREET, FORT.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD.

We have introduced into Bombay that much-desired novelty in Bread manufacture, of kneading by Steam Machinery instead of by Hand. To those who are familar with the usual system of native kneading, our process will appear *infinitely preferable* so far as cleanliness is concerned.

By an Analysis made by Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, under date 16th February, 1880,

PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD

was declared to be of good quality and free from adulteration. PRICE—One-and-a-half Anna the 16 oz. *Loaf;* forwarded by rail to any station in the *Presidency,* Railway charges being added.

PEARSE'S WHOLE-MEAL BREAD.

This Bread contains the whole of the Flour and Bran of the Wheat, and is frequently recommended by the Medical Faculty, as containing the Bone and Muscle-former of the Wheat. No molasses are added.

PRICE—2 Annas per Loaf.

PEARSE'S SWEET AND FANCY BISCUITS,

In Tins of about 2 lbs. nett, and also in paper bags, at prices varying from 4 Annas to Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.

These Biscuits are in all respects equal to English-made, with the advantages of being cheaper and perfectly fresh. *Imported Biscuits are often years in the country before they are sold to the consumer.*

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

In Tins, 7 lbs., 14 lbs., 28 lbs., nett; also in Bags and Barrels, containing 196 lbs. nett.

PEARSE'S SHIP AND CABIN BISCUITS.

Made by the most modern Steam Machinery and sold at prices that, quality for quality, defy competition. All prices are nett, *no second price, or bargaining.* A quantity is kept stock ready for immediate use.

PEARSE'S FRESH GROUND COFFEE.

Roasted and Ground in Bombay, under experienced supervision. PRICE—Re. 1 per 1 lb. Tin; per doz. Tins Rs. 10-8.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or an Order for payment in Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT,

23, Rampart Row, next Door to *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c.,
HOT FROM THE GRILL.

ICES. ICED DRINKS. TEA. COFFEE. WINES. SPIRITS. &c.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour ...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption ...	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour ..	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ..	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS & JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality, per Imperial Gallon... ...	8	12	8	9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls or 24 dozs. ...	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe ,, ,, ...	216	0	231	0

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

BOMBAY.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

STOCK-TAKING CLEARANCE SALE.

REDUCED PRICES!!!

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LEATHER OR WOOD DESPATCH AND WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES, WORK CASKETS, WICKER WORK BASKETS,

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, WORK BAGS, ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTERS, INKSTANDS, JEWEL CASES,

TRINKET STANDS, CHEROOT CASES, EASEL ALBUM, DRESSING CASES, AND DRESSING BAGS, &c., &c., &c.

PICTURES,
HUNTING AND RACING SCENES,
CARD CASES,
LADIES' FANS,
LADIES' POUCHES,
LADIES' BELTS,
BON-BONS,
BASE-BALL.
SCRAP ALBUMS,

CARTE-DE-VISITE ALBUMS.
BINOCULARS (A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT),
PLAYING CARDS,
CALL BELLS,
WRITING PAPER,
ENVELOPES,
CROQUET SETS,
KEYLESS CLOCKS,

AND A FEW

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES AND FANCY GOODS.

A considerable Reduction will be made off the marked Prices for Cash Payment.

S. ROSE & Co.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,092—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 29th March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports:—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows:—

s. s. TEBE......D. Lucich on or about 31st March 1881.
s. s. MEMFI.... „ 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th March, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 9th, 1881.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PER S. S. WISTOW HALL.

THE above steamer will leave the Prince's Dock for sea shortly after 8 o'clock p. m. on SATURDAY, 26th instant. Heavy luggage should be sent down during the day, and passengers must be on board by 7 o'clock p. m. at the latest.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ld. BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE Company's fine new steamer CAMORTA, 2,000 tons wil sail from Bombay for London direct on 1st April.

She is a poop ship with excellent accommodation for passengers, and is fitted out with all the recent improvements. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ROUMANIA, 3,300 tons, 400 H. P., Captain T. Knox, WILL SAIL positively on 30th instant for Liverpool. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st Mar.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will leave for the above Ports on the 30th March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th Mar
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl.
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

FOR SALE.

THE TIMBER now in use at CHIARINI'S CIRCUS, which cost Rs. 2,500, and is quite new and sound.

Apply immediately at the Ticket Office to

L. MAYA, Manager.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

LADIES' SHOES.

HOUSE SHOES, WALKING SHOES, EVENING SHOES.

PRICE LIST OF A FURTHER CONSIGNMENT.

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 2 neat Satin Elastic bands, Satin bow and 3 small buckles	Rs. 8	8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat narrow bands, bow, and elastic side springs	Rs. 8	8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 4 neat Straps to button in front, and silk bow	Rs. 8	8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat Straps to button at the side, and silk bow	Rs. 8	8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, single satin Elastic band, Satin bow, and 2 small Silver buckles	Rs. 8	8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, Black Silk and Satin Rosette and small black buckle	Rs. 8	8 per pair
SOFT GLOVE KID, elastic front surmounted by Satin Rosette, and silver buckle	Rs. 9	8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, elastic band surmounted with Silk bow	Rs. 5	8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, Satin Resette and Silver buckle	Rs. 6	8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole and ordinary French heels	Rs. 6	8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole, and Military heels	Rs. 8	8 per pair
KID WALKING SHOES, Military heels and stout soles ...Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, and	Rs. 10	8 per pa
EVENING SHOES.		
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with floral silk embroidered Toes, old Gold Silk Lining	Rs. 10	8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Satin Bow, and Lemon colour Kid Lining	Rs. 9	8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Silk Bow, and Blue Silk Lining	Rs. 10	8 per pair
SOFT GLACE KID, with Gold beaded Rosette and Floral Silk Embroidered Toes	Rs. 10	8 per pair
PRUNELLA COURT SHOES, floral Silk Embroidered Toes (Olive Green, and Cardinal), lined blue Silk	Rs. 10	8 per pair
WHITE SATIN SHOES Rosette, and Silver buckle	Rs. 9	8 per pair
WHITE SATEEN SHOES, Satin Rosette Silver buckle	Rs. 6	8 per pair

☞ The Postal charge to any part of India for a pair of any of the above Shoes, packed securely in a light wooden box, would not exceed 12 annas or for two pairs Rs. 1-4, &c.

As a guide to size, send a pencilled outline of a boot or shoe that fits.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

STILTON CHEESES.

REGULAR SHIPMEMTS now coming forward by the P. and O. Mail-steamers. Orders solicited.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees............Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT:
SATURDAY, 26th MARCH, 1881.
The Original Drama In Two Acts,
THE POST-BOY;
To be followed by
TRIAL BY JURY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 28th MARCH, 1881,
BENEFIT OF
Mrs. NORVILLE.
Under the Patronage of
THE MEMBERS OF
THE BYCULLA CLUB.
When will be presented
THE SPARKLING COMEDIETTA,
DEAREST MAMMA,
in which
COLONEL POTTINGER
Has kindly consented to appear.
To be followed by
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT,
with all the Original Effects, including
THE REALISTIC RAILROAD SCENE.

Plan can be seen, and seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

FIRST GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE
of
THE SEASON ON SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,
for the
benefit of
THE B. V. R. BAND,
under the direction of
Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

Honorary Secretaries. { Capt. W. M. TENNENT, Lt. A. W. PROUDFOOT.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
of the
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
of the
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 8.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
RATNAGIRI.
ALTERATION IN COLOUR OF LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 1st June, 1881, the *red* fixed light, at present exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri fort will be changed to a *white* fixed light.

☞ The above light cannot be mistaken for the light on Dabhol high land—about 35 miles to the northward,—as the latter light is extinguished during the south-west monsoon, *i. e.*, from 1st June to 1st October.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 14th March, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts Nos. 56, 739, 2,736, 826, 827, and 748b.
„ „ Sailing directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, page 118.
„ „ Light List for 1881.
Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 1,190, 15, and 15a.
„ „ Hydrographic Notice, No. 17.
„ „ Light List for 1881.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 389.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.
With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) by first-class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

The Rt. Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M. P., 17 Prince's Gardens, S. W.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., 36, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S. W., Director, London and County Bank.
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey, Director, Bank of British North America.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£8,000,211.
Surplus over all Liabilities and Reserve Fund, according to valuation made by the Government	£1,586,573.
Income for Year	£1,622,865.

INTENDING INSURERS are particularly invited to examine the advantageous terms offered by this large first class MUTUAL Life Office in which there are NO shareholders, but ALL FUNDS BELONG TO THE POLICY HOLDERS. Annuities are granted on exceptionally favourable terms. Prospectuses and every information supplied on application personally, or by post to any address.

Wm. WATSON & CO.
Secretaries and Agents for India.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street; and Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.

Sydney Exhibition, 1879.

FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN'S.

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT of ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
Bombay: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Calcutta: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
Kurrachee: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	From pure Jamaica Ginger.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Wholesome, refreshing and comforting.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Pleasingly pungent.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A Beverage containing Phosphates.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A delightful Tonic.
TREACHER'S OZO.	Restorative and Invigorating.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Absolutely free from impurity.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Contains a definite proportion of Soda.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Of unequalled delicacy.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	True fruity flavor.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Refreshing and agreeable.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A valuable restorative.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A pure Quinine bitter.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	Of agreeable delicate flavor.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Prepared with great exactitude.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Recommended as a change from Sodawater.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Best Aerated Water for Whisky.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

MATHERAN HILL:

ITS PEOPLE, PLANTS, AND ANIMALS.
BY
J. Y. SMITH, M. D.
Second Edition; 184 Pages, with Notes and Map.
Rs. 3; post free Rs. 3-4.

FAMILIAR INDIAN FLOWERS:

A SERIES OF 30 COLOURED PLATES, WITH LETTER PRESS.
BY
LENA LOWIS.
Rs. 20.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
IN ORDINARY
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR WARM AND COLD CLIMATES
READY FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR.
LADIES' REQUISITES SUPPLIED FOR TRAVELLING
UP-COUNTRY AND OVERLAND.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WEDDING, BIRTH-DAY AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

		Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from	8	0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	„	10	0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	„	18	0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	„	18	0
Cruet Frames, three, four or six bottles	„	12	0
Claret Jugs, with metal, glass or porcelain body	„	20	0
Candlesticks, with straight or tulip shades, per pair	„	20	0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs	„	25	0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately	„	65	0
„ Triflange, three compartments in one Dish	„	80	0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, plated, ivory, or pearl handles	„	55	0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles	„	30	0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns	„	18	0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, pearl, ivory or plated handles	„	85	0
Ice Pails, several descriptions	„	10	0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured	„	45	0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation	„	8	0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	„	3	0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	„	7	0
Menu Stands, shell, crown, bird and other patterns, per doz	„	6	0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	„	1	8
Pickle Frames, two pure cut glass bottles	„	25	0
Salvers in all sizes, engraved or embossed	„	20	0
Salt Cellars, in set, in cases or separately	„	12	0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles	„	16	0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	„	18	0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns	„	150	0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes	„	6	8
Toast Racks	„	10	0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame	„	150	0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND PERFORMING ANIMALS.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
NOVELTIES SUCCEEDING NOVELTIES IN RAPID SUCCESSION.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,
LAST FAMILY MATINEE,
AT 3-30 P. M.
PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

SIGNOR CHIARINI begs to tender his respectful thanks to the public of Bombay for the liberal patronage bestowed upon his Company, during this, his second visit to Bombay, and takes pleasure in announcing that the

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29,
will be under the distinguished patronage, and in the presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. M. G.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL and new PROGRAMME will be given, comprising the most Brilliant acts in the Repertorre of this first-class combination.

REMEMBER
MONDAY, 28th, and
TUESDAY, 29th MARCH,
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the
GREAT ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes with 6 chairs	Rs. 18	0
„ „ 4 „	„ 12	0
Dress Circle, chairs	„ 2	0
Stalls	„ 1	0
Gallery	„ 0	8

Children under 10 years of age, also Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers, half price, except to boxes and gallery.

G. AGRATI, General Agent.

ALL BILLS, &c., &c.
ARRANGEMENT CAN BE MADE FOR SCHOOLS WHEN COMING IN A BODY.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS:

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos: Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time imemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimililation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
India in 1880; by Sir R. Temple	10	0
21 days in India; by Ali Baba	2	8
Just as I am; by Miss Braddon	3	12
Froude's History of England, Vol. 1. New and Cheaper Edn. (to be completed in 12 Vols)	2	4
Leithbridge's History of India	3	4
Haye's Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners, Edn. 1881	6	12
Ditto Horse Management in India, 2nd Edn.	4	12
Wheeler's History of India, Vol. 4, Part 2	7	8
Nice and his Neighbours; by S. R. Hole	10	0
Macarthy's History of our own Times, 4 Vols.	30	0
History of a Mountain; by Bertha Ness	4	12
Statesman's Year Book for 1881	6	12
Johnston's Physical, Political and Descriptive Geography, 2nd Edn. 1881	7	8
Walker's Manly Exercise, New Edn.	3	4
Bovine Tuberculosis in Man; by C. Creighton	5	8
Dress, Horses, and Equipment of Infantry and Staff Officers; by Capt. H. H. Parr	0	12
Rabbi Joshua, an Eastern Story	2	4
River Bars, their formation and Treatment; by I. J. Mann	4	12
Whos who for 1881	1	8
Punch's Pocket Book, for 1881	2	4
Troutwine's Civil Engineer's Pocket Book 1881	13	4
Instructions for the Service of Siege Artillery 1880	3	0
Maxmuller's Selected Essays on Language, Mythology, and Religion, 2 Vols.	10	0
Wilson's Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh, 2 vols	9	8
Burnaby's Ride to Khiva, New and Cheap Edition	2	4
A Pilgrimage to Nejd, a visit to the Court of the Arab Amir and our Persian Campaign; by Lady Anne Blunt, 2 vols. Illustrated	15	0
Tramp Abroad; by Mark Twain	4	12
Paul Fabers Surgeon: A novel; by G. Macdonald	3	12
Dwyer's Seats and Saddles, New Edition, 1881	4	12
Irish Pictures, Eighty sketches taken on the spot	0	12
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols	40	0
The Story of a Soldier's Life; or Peace, War, and Mutiny; by Lieut.-Genl. J. A. Ewart, 2 vols.	20	0
Soldiers of the Victorian Age; by C. R. Low, 2 vols.	18	12
Complete works of Bret Harte, in 5 vols	18	12
Life of Alexander Duff; by G. Smith, Popular Edition, 1881	6	12
Webster's Illustrated Dictionary, (Unabriged) New Edition, 1881—cloth Rs. 19-12, full bound Russia	31	0
Phillipes New Series of Maps, Forming a complete Atlas of the World, in Portfolio.	13	4
Stage Whisper's—One of Judy's Series	0	12
Blue Book—Affairs of Afghanistan, 2 pts.	3	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

		Cash per doz. Rs.	as.
Best uncovered	2 inch	3	4
Best uncovered	2¼ inch	3	12
Best uncovered	2½ inch	4	4
Canvas covered, waterproofed	2¼ inch	8	0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2¼ inch	8	0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2½ inch	9	8
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2¼ inch	9	0
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2½ inch	10	0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ....Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE PRESS.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BY THE LATE
GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY,
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.
About 350 pages; Demy 8vo.
Price Rs. 2-8.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

STAFF CORPS PENSION FUND.

OFFICERS interested in the above are informed that the amounts subscribed and remitted to Bombay on this account have been transferred to the Central Fund at Messrs Grindlay & Co.'s, London. Those who have not yet subscribed are earnestly requested to do so without delay, as Funds are urgently required to bring the objects of the promoters before the proper authorities without further loss of time.

W. WATSON & Co.
Agents for the Bombay Committee.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 6.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
(1) ARMEGHON (ARMOGHAM).
INTENDED TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to exhibit a 4th order Dioptric white *Revolving* light at Armeghon; and that, in order to effect this change, the white *fixed* light now shown at that place will be discontinued on and after the 17th April, 1881.

(2) PULICAT.
INTENDED CHANGE OF COLOUR OF LIGHT.

Also that it is intended to change the Pulicat *red* fixed light to a *white* fixed light.

Due notice will be given of the dates of exhibition of the above new lights.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 8th March, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 71c, 828, 70, and 748b.
„ „ Light List for 1881.
Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 15b and 103a.
„ „ Light List for 1881.
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 459, 460.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed here 14 days, and have found everything FIRST CLASS. It is the BEST HOTEL I have stayed at in India. J. ROBERTS, Junior.

DETACHED BUNGALOW in the compound at Hamilton's Hotel, suitable for a small family. Available from MONDAY, the 28th instant.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S TO-DAY, a high-caste Grey Arab HORSE, formerly the property of the late John Ryan, Esq.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL is delightfully situated in the healthiest part of BOMBAY, and commands a fine view of the Sea and of Breach Candy.

FOUND, a small bunch of KEYS. Apply to Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co.

WANTED, a stylish DRESS-MAKER on moderate terms. Apply to Mrs. HALL, Ajmere.

WANTED, a Matriculated TEACHER to teach Latin and Portuguese. Salary, Rs. 30. Apply to the HEAD-MASTER, Sawant Wari, English School.

FINE old Scotch WHISKY at Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 per dozen.—WILLIAM BELL & Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, a fast PONY, ran late Gymkhana Sky-Races. Price Rs. 150. Apply RACER, care of this paper.

DOG CART in good condition; Grey Arab HORSE, with Harness, FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY, 26th inst.

FOR SALE, at SCOTT & Co.'s, Girgaum, a grey Arab GELDING, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a good charger and perfectly quiet. Price Rs. 600.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

TO-MORROW (Sunday) 2 p. m. there will be a Malakda (wrestling of 10 pairs) in Circus Tent, Esplanade. Admission one, half, and quarter rupee.

STATESMAN DEFENCE FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the above Fund will be received at the BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.

SEWING MACHINES!! Of various Makers, as well as Needles, Parts, &c. Also repairs of every sort. H. A. GEYER, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a SURGEON for s. s. "CAMORTA," sailing for London, 1st April.—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

IN answer to numerous enquiries, J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel. Fees strictly moderate.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dress-maker from Meiffre Neveu et cie. Feathers cleaned and dyed. 8, Meadow Street.

HORSES and CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—Mail Phaeton and pair of Waler Mares, perfect in single and double Harness and Tandem. Apply to "P.," Byculla Club.

ROAN WALER GELDING 15-2, very handsome, and up to weight; perfectly quiet in saddle and Harness; carries a Lady. Apply to "P.," Byculla Club.

BAY WALER MARE, very fast and fine fencer. Apply to "P.," Byculla Club.

BROUGHAM in good order, fit for ARAB or AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Apply "P.," Byculla Club.

FOR SALE by AUCTION TO-DAY, at p. m., at No. 6, Grant Road, opposite the Station, handsome household furniture, Piano, &c., the property of W. A. CRISP, Esq.

VOLUNTEER FETE.—Members wishing to assist in the amusements are requested to apply to Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON, care of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family residing in or near the Fort for a gentleman, from 1st April. Apply stating terms to BACHELOR, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.—TO BE LET, from 1st May, 1881, furnished or unfurnished, or part of the furniture to be taken at valuation, the bungalow now in the occupation of Mr. C. P. Cooper. Apply to Mr. COOPER.

TO BE LET ON MOUNT ABOO.—An Officer who is unable to visit Mount Aboo wishes to sub-let a house he has rented there for the season. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to Messrs. GHULAM HUSSAIN, Merchants, Mount Aboo, Rajputana.

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.—It has been proposed to form a Parsee Amateur String Band, or a Music Class, or both, in connection with the Club, provided at least 20 gentlemen join the same before 10th April. Names to be sent to the Secretary, who will give further information.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SEND 7 annas, and I will forward by post sample packet of the CELEBRATED COSSIPORE ESTATE Cachar Tea. J. Pearse, 22, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 25.

THE return of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday last shows an increase in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 46 to 49 per cent., apparently the result of a decrease in Discounts. Consols are ⅛ lower at 100¼, French Rentes unchanged at 121½, whilst Enfaced Rupee Paper is ⅜ higher, Fours being quoted at 84⅜ and Fours-and-a-half at 91⅞.

Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unchanged. Seeds are unaltered. Wheat is quiet, and 6d. per quarter lower to arrive.

Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday were dull; and the Liverpool Cotton market closed dull, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Reuter says prices were unchanged, but his quotations on the spot show an advance of ⅛d. in Good Dhollera and 1-16d. in good Hingunghaut, and a decline of 1-16d. in Good Omra. Private telegrams call Surats 1-16d. lower both on the spot and to arrive. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands were 1-16 lower at 10⅝ cents, June shipment 6 points down at 10·71 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Thursday's receipts	22,000	8,000	6,000
Six days' do.	78,000	46,000	46,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,964,000	4,450,000	4,090,000

EXCHANGE to-day has been steady, with a slightly hardening tendency. To begin with 1s. 7 15-16d. was the best rate obtainable for demand Bank Bills, and there were buyers of 3 months' Credits at 1s. 8 7-32d. During the day, however, an advance of 1-32d. has been established on these figures, although the amount of Private Paper offering has been insignificant, and an idea seems to prevail—why or wherefore it is difficult to say—that we shall see higher rates. So far as regards the existing position on its own merits, there seems little ground for any movement of importance; but there is always the Paris Conference looming in the distance, and as it gets nearer we fancy people will realise more distinctly the possibility of something resulting from it. Closing quotations to-day are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 8 3-32d.	"
Credits, 3 " " ..	1s. 8½d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ..	1s. 8 9-32d.	"
Francs, 3 " " ..	2f 14½c.	"

On Calcutta there is nothing doing, and no change in rates to notice.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been in active request, with a decided upward turn in prices. Fours have advanced to Rs. 102⅜, and Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 110⅜, and even at these figures there are more buyers than sellers.

SHARES are steady but not very active. Bank of Bombay's are ¼ per cent. higher at Rs. 745. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 825. In Press Companies there is no quotable change. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quiet, and in some few instances Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON has undergone a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy to-day owing to the character of the home advices, and there has been considerable pressure to sell apparent even at the decline, deliveries for to-day's date being now over, and supplies apparently fully equal to the demand. To get to a level with home currencies we must still see a decline of some importance; and looking to the position there can be little doubt that the movement must come. We quote:—

Good Omra, April delivery........	Rs. 197	per candy.
F. G. F. " "	" 185	"
G. F. " "	" 175	"
Good Broach, March	" 223	"
do. do. April	" 220	"
Good Dhollera, "	" 197	"
F. G F. do. "	" 187	"
G. F. do. "	" 177	"

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for ready and Rs. 6-2 for May delivery, at which some business has been done.

WHEAT is steady at previous rates, Rs. 31-8 ready and Rs. 29 per candy for May delivery, best Soft White.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool the ready enquiry has been very limited, and 30s. is now the quotation; but for early shipment consignees are firm at 32s. 6d., and 35s. is asked for May. Sailing ship rates are quiet, and the Khersonese is reported to have been fixed for Liverpool at 35s. with concessions.

PIECE-GOODS are dull at unaltered prices. The market seems to have settled down to quite a stagnant state, and any hope of a recovery is, to say the least of it, distant.

COALS are in better request at rather higher prices. To arrive there are no sellers, and on the bunder holders are now asking rather firmer rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank............	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	300

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer S. W. Kelly, 721 tons, Captain W. Robson, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE steamer Adirandack, 1,302 tons, Captain J. Watson, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Calder, 400, tons Captain F. J. Riffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

THE steamer Irene Morris, 928 tons, Captain J. A. Bayley, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher and two children.

THE steamer Nicosian, 875 tons, Captain J. Wallace, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Leith (20th Feb.) with a cargo of 1,405 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham.

THE steamer Ricilia, 1,169 tons, Captain W. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (15th Feb.) with a cargo of 1,992 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Behara, 1,031 tons, Captain R. Pattie, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Penarth (12th Feb.) brought a cargo of 1,531 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.

THE steamer Lord Nelson, 1,142 tons, Captain T. Guest, arrived in harbour yesterday from Penarth (19th Feb.) with a cargo of 2,239 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Kate, 125 tons, Captain W. Jeffells, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Cardiff (17th Feb.) with a cargo of 55,530 bars and 1,326 bundles iron, 225 bundles iron sheets, 100 packages copper, 17 packages corks, and 805 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail and cargo of 836 chests opium and general, and the following passengers:—For Hongkong.—Mr. Jan. Mahomed and friend. For Shanghai.—Mr. J. Nutter, and Mr. Macmoran. For Galle.—Mrs. Webster.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Kate (s)	Jeffells	Cardiff, Feb. 17.
	Nicosian (s)	Wallace	Leith, Feb. 20.
25	Calder	Raffin	Bussorah, Mar. 11.
	Ricilia (s)	Elliott	Newcastle, Feb. 15.
	Lord Nelson (s) ..	Guest	Penarth, Feb. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Rosetta (s)	Barlow	Australia.
	S. W. Kelly (s)	Robson	Moulmein.
	Irene Morris (s) ..	Bayley	Marseilles.
	Zambesi (s)........	Symons	China.

The steamer Adirandack, Watson, to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Akola, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Knight Templar, to Havre.
Steamer Albula, to France.
Ship Khersanese, to Liverpool.
Ship Robert Jones, to Continent.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

March
22 Sirdhana (s) ......Brown ....Bombay, March 10.

DEPARTURES.

March 21.—Steamers Ethiopia and Shahzada. Barque Lightning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunfillan—125 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, M. Dossabhoy.

Wistow Hall (s)—54 cwts beddanuts and 26 cwts myrabolams, Premjee Cursondass; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 800 cwts wheat and 600 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 270 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Khimjee; 50 bales cotton, Versey Dewjee.

James Harkness—100 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow

Khersonese—400 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

Roumania (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 2,000½ cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 1,601½ cwt wheat, Passwer Pudomseed; 799½ cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewat; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 tons bones, J. C. Stuart and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Lallice Poonsee and Co; 30 bales wool, Runchordass Morarjee; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

J. B. Brown—150 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Madowjee; 400 cwts myrabolams, Luckmedass Muthuradass; 100 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow.

FOR LONDON.

Adelien Dack (s)—104 cwts drugs and 1 case scented oil, Essoofbhoy Ebramjee; 5 pots sandlewood oil, Dawoodbhoy Hasom; 6 bales skins, A. Hajee Tyeb; 24 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensey; 120 cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co.

Malwa (s)—12 bales skins, Shuriff Jaffer and Co; 250 bags ginger and 11 cases cardamoms, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Camorta (s)—586 packages coffee and 349 packages ginger, M Mackenzie and Co; 200 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Datardina Mowjee; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Simoom (s)—20,200½ cwts linseed 19,799½ cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Livadia (s), 625 cwts. wheat, Sigg, Sulzier and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Fylgia (s), 1,040 cwts. linseed, Tyebjee and Co.; 2,862 cwts. linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 296 cwts, pepper and 1,400 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co. 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 750 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co.; 1,050 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. Spencer and Co.; 1,834½ cwts. rapeseed and 2,688 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.

W. G. Davis, 1,600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co; 300 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 334 bags coffee, M. Mackenzie and Co; 4,100½ cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 600 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 16 bales silk, R. C. Patell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe (s)—10 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 101 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Singapore (s)—6 packages hides, J. Dinar and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Corsica (s)—400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Singapore (s)—175 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glancus (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 1,999½ cwts rapeseed and 350 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Tebe (s)—47 cwts coffee, C. M. Misree.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China (s)—30 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—2¾ cwts E. teeth, Alla Munjee; 16 chests opium, Tata and Co; 4 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla; 5 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co.

China (s)—86 cwts betelnuts, Govanjee Talakchund; 54 bales cotton, and 16 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co; 40 bales cotton, A. Sorabjee; 20 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 2 cases ball thread, Vusonjee Gopalljee; 57 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 53 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Vuzeer Thaviur; 3 cases sharkfins, Dawoodbhoy Hassoom; 80 bales cotton, Khimchund Chunchuldass; 50 bales grey yarn, The Morarjee G. S. and W. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi (s), 10 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co.; 22 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 202 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 11½ chests opium, Budridass Shrikeson.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24TH MARCH, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·884
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point..............	69·4
Relative humidity of Air..............	0·696
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·4
General Direction of Wind* ....WNW, NW, WNW, W WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	176.

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

276-80—J C Cama—Aga Hajee Medi Hajee Kazrani vs Serazoodin bin Muddar Meya Barbary and another—M M Munshi, and in person—Part heard.
97-80—Tobin and R—Godavribai and another vs Ramchunder Sakaramjee—Crawford and B.
422-80—Jefferson, B. and D—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Purmanund Nathoo.—R. M. Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Bryant, Major, 2nd Belooch, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Davidson, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Kurrachee.

MARCH 25.

Statton, Major, R. A., on leave, from Deolalee.
Blenkinsop, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Nagpur.
Lewes, Major, R. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Douglas, Major, 4th Bengal N. I., on leave from Kandahar.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, March 25, 1881.

1.—The Regiment will parade in review order (Full dress) at 5 p.m. this evening for inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the District. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 4-30 p.m. Fifteen rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man, and all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade.

Recruits not in possession of full dress uniform will parade in white, with helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

All memberrs are requested to do their utmost to attend and such as will be unavoidably absent through sickness, business, &c., are reminded that they should send to Head-Quarters by 12 noon to-day (Saturday) medical certificates or applications for leave.

2.—The following officers and members have been granted leave as specified:—

Lieut. R. Walton, F. Coy. 10 days, from 25th March. Volunteers H. Greaves, E. Coy., 4 days; J. Tighe, B. Coy., 4 days; J. Breslauer, B. Coy., 30 days; J. Taylor, F. Coy., 1 month; R. Clapp, B. Coy., 4 days; M. Macmooran, A. Coy., 2 months; from 25th March.

3.—One of the conditions of the Maxwell cup competition not having been complied with through an oversight the scores of B. D. and E. Company teams are herewith cancelled, and the match will be fired again next week. Officers commanding companies who have entered teams are requested to inform the Adjutant of the dates on which their teams will be prepared to proceed to Coorla for the purpose.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 17.

With reference to section 13, para. 168, Bengal Army Regulations, it is notified that the Govt. of India have recognised the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Calcutta and London line of steamers, in so far that military officers using the vessels on this line, may be held equally with those travelling by the P. and O. Co.'s mail boats, as not liable to any penalty if they arrive at their destination after the expiry of their leave, provided the vessels were due to arrive within the term of such leave.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Capt. S. H. Lomax, 90th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots, published in G. O. C. C. dated 10th Sept. 1880, page 493.

Capt. N. Sadlier, 2nd Dragoon Guards, recently promoted from the 1st Dragoon Guards, is directed to proceed to England, reporting his arrival in writing to the Horse Guards.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. J. H. A. Spyer, 18th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The candidates named below have been reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

Higher Standard in Persian—Lieut. W. G. Mansel, S. C., Q. M. 8th N. I.

Higher Standard in Hindustanee.—Capt. F. F. F. Roupell, 70th Foot; Lieut. A. A. Lane, on probn. 9th N. I., 51st Foot; and Lieut. H. R. L. Holmes, on probn. 45th N. I., 2-22nd Foot.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. G. de W. Verner, 25th Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn. of his Regt. into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Persian on the 4th March:—

Major E. P. Leach, V. C., R. E.;
Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, R. E.;
Capt. E. H. C. Braddon, A. D. C. to Major Genl. R. Hume, 55th Foot;
Corp. W. Lavelle, 63rd Foot; and Pte. P. Bleson, 63rd Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

6th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. W. C. Calvert, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut. T. R. F. B. Hallowes, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

8th Hussars.—Capt. R. N. Sutton, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. (Adjt.) E. B. McInnis, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-18th Foot.—Capt. (Local Major) W. J. Shanly to England, for four months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

54th Foot.—Lieut. C. H. Law, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

67th Foot.—Capt. R. F. Atkinson, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

85th Foot.—Lieut. W. B. Capper, to sea, on medical certificate, from the 24th Dec. 1880 to the 11th March 1881.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Major F. Knowles (S. C.), to Dharamsala, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

10th Native Infantry.—Capt. D. C. Hennessy, (Genl. List, Infy.,) to Darjeeling, from the 22nd Jan. to the 21st March, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

40th Native Infantry.—Col. E. Dandridge, (S. C.,) to Naini Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Staff Corps.—Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) R. S. Simonds, (doing general duty at Rawal Pindi,) to Mussoorie, Simla and Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

On the recommendation of a medical board, Lieut. W. E. G. Forbes, 2-6th Foot, is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

NEWTON—March 8, at Dehra, the wife of Ernest Newton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MURPHY—BEAN—February 22nd, at Saharunpore, Mr. George Murphy, Medical Department, to Mary Frances, doughter of the late George Bean, of Saharunpore.

DEATH.

DODSWORTH—March 19th, at Futtehgurh, R. S. Dodsworth, Deputy Conservator of Forests, aged 32 years.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School. 1—5 in the Girls' School.

Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

EX S. S. "TEBE."

ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron framed square Pianos in solid Walnutwood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Solid square.......................Rs. 675.
Ditto. sympathetic............... " 750.

Special arrangements for 3, 6 or 12 months' payment.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, March 24th, 1881.
C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.

THE Ministry has reserved for the debate on the Kandahar question an announcement which cannot fail to tell upon the debate, whatever may be the practical value of the fact announced as affecting the course of events in Central Asia. Alexander III., Lord Hartington states, has been so struck by our resolve to evacuate Kandahar that, apparently determined not to be outdone in generosity, His Imperial Majesty has recalled General Skobeleff and put a stop to all his operations in that part of the world. This is very gratifying news—to every one but General Skobeleff, who must be greatly disappointed at the unexpected turn things have taken. The position of the Liberal Government cannot fail to be strengthened against the bitter attacks of the Opposition, and whatever hopes the latter might have entertained of snatching a vote of want of confidence through the defection of the Jingo Radicals must now be at an end. Mr. Cowen himself will scarcely vote against the Ministry now that their policy has saved Merv and other places which, if nameless, have doubtless their strategic importance from occupation by the victorious Skobeleff. The Home Rulers having voted "urgency" for the Supplies, and having refrained from obstructing the Arms Bill, will not try to put the Government out on its Afghan policy. The Land Bill which is to see the light on the 7th April keeps them in a state of expectancy. The Conservatives will have to rely on themselves alone when the division is taken on Mr. Stanhope's motion of want of confidence. The result of the voting in the Commons, as we pointed out when the adverse vote of the Lords was taken as a symptom of impending disaster to the Ministry, cannot be doubtful. The Government will have a majority, and possibly a very large majority. This was clear from the first. We wish it were equally clear that the orders issued just at the critical moment by the Russian Government to General Skobeleff will not be rescinded through circumstances not now anticipated, once the House of Commons has notified the decision of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet to withdraw our troops from Kandahar. The Russians, as we all know, are the sport of an unkind destiny in Central Asia; they are always making and registering the most disinterested and generous promises to abstain from conquests in that region, but the vows of abstinence are scarcely uttered than events supervene which render them nugatory. In the same manner, the heroine of one of Offenbach's moral works used to give promise in the most edifying manner to lead a quiet and respectable life, but she was compelled time and again to complain that, in spite of her good intentions, a certain gay divinity found a pleasure in ordering things perversely. *Pourquoi, Venus*, the victim of destiny used to cry, *pourquoi, Venus, trouve-tu plaisir de faire ainsi cascader ma vertu?* The Russians have similarly but too much reason to exclaim against the over-ruling, not by Venus, but by Mars, of all their virtuous resolves in Central Asia. There is a power there, not themselves, which somehow makes for annexation. Pray Heaven that General Skobeleff may be able to keep out of Merv and the places that serve as stepping-stones to it, not only this year, but the next!

THE Government of Bengal is beginning to find itself in a very unpleasant situation in regard to its recent projects of land-law reform. It is in the difficult position of trying to legislate for two evils in regard to the tenure of land which rarely are found present in the same community at the same time. The disturbances a few years ago in Eastern Bengal showed an independence of spirit in the tenantry which is perhaps unsurpassed in any European country. The comfortable farmers of Bakargange, Jessor, Maimansingh, Dacca, and Pubna, whose abundant crops of rice and jute and oil-seeds form the material of the greater part of the commercial activity of Calcutta, are at the same time so intelligent and united that a combination amongst them reduces the landlords to the last straits; whilst they are wont even in ordinary times to employ every device to withhold their rents to the latest possible hour. It is, in fact, many years since it has been recognized that some more summary procedure than the existing law might be necessary for the protection of the just rights of the landed proprietors, subject as these are to the severe and certain demands of the land-tax. Whilst this difficulty was being urged with all the eloquence at the disposal of the British Indian Association, which watches over the interests of the landlord class, the terrible depression of the tenantry of the northern province of Behar was even more urgently brought to the notice of Government by the famine of 1874 and the enquiries that succeeded that calamity. In that great territory, with its twenty millions of people, the peasantry have become one of the most wretched in the world, mainly on account of a land system which was based on the refusal to recognize any form of right in the holders of farming tenures. Such being the state of things in two of the provinces subject to it, the Government of Bengal rushed to the conclusion that a new Land Bill which, in the compass of a single Act, would set everything straight—which would at once secure to the Bengal landlord the expeditious collection of his rents, and also protect the Behar ryot from arbitrary eviction and arbitrary enhancement of rent—was necessary and possible. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden, and his advisers, forgot that it is more often on administration, and not on continual modifications of the law, that the happiness of peoples is really based. The existing land law of Bengal is in principle very nearly as just an one as it is likely to obtain. It secures fixity of tenure to all real cultivators of the land, whilst it also preserves to the tenant all the fruits of his improvements, which, in consequence, cannot be made the excuse for enhancement of rent. It provides that no tenant shall be evicted who has held the same farm for twelve years, and that no enhancement shall be adjudged unless it is proved to the satisfaction of a civil court that the value of the farm has increased from some cause other than the industry of the tenant. These are exactly the main principles of the measure known as "the three F's.," which the more moderate of land reformers in Ireland are now urging on Government at home. It would seem that so far as the cultivator is concerned, nothing more is wanted but an equitable application of this law; and as a matter of fact, all the most experienced officers in Behar recognize that the amelioration of the condition of that province rests very much more with the local executive than with the Legislative Council in Calcutta.

Unfortunately, however, this fact has not yet been taken to heart, and we have in Bengal at the present instant half-a-dozen unsettling schemes and drafts of Land Bills. The first unwise step was the appointment of a committee to investigate the land question in Behar, as if its circumstances had not been reported on *ad nauseam* by every official in that commissionship. This body had to justify its existence by the production of a draft Bill, which was printed in the *Calcutta Gazette* only to pass out of memory in a week. It really suggested nothing but the existing law in a more cumbrous form, together with some petty emendations of more than doubtful utility. A second committee was then appointed to report on these proposals in regard to Behar, and to consider what relief could be given to the landlords of Bengal proper, in order to the more speedy collection of rent. This commission consisted of a gentleman now in the High Court, a Secretary to Government, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and a Member of the Board of Revenue, besides a couple of dummy natives. It represented much of the best ability of the Bengal Civil Service, yet it is strange to observe how far it went astray. It immediately proceeded to draft a second Bill, far more unwieldy than the first, and containing provisions that raised an outcry from one end of Bengal to the other. Instead of the simple and equitable principle of rent enhancement we have mentioned above, it broke it up into a number of ill-assorted provisions which would in practice render the most just increase of rent a matter of the utmost difficulty, whilst the twelve years' limit of occupancy right was reduced to three. It was a Bill not so much just to the ryot as unjust to the zemindar; and it was only printed to be submitted to a member of the Supreme Legislative Council, who has cut it all to pieces and given birth to a third Bill, the fate of which will probably be as summary and unhonoured as those of its two predecessors. Meanwhile the landlords of Bengal can hardly collect their rents except by illegal pressure, and the peasantry of Behar remain in the lamentable condition described by Sir Ashley Eden in 1877, and by the author of the "Ruin of an Indian Province" last year. It is true that some slight modification in the procedure portion of the land and rent law of Bengal is admittedly necessary to relieve the landlords of Bengal proper, but both they and the Behar tenantry are equally undesirous of the wholesale changes over which the Bengal Government has been wasting its time for the past three years. The removal of the grievances of the Behar tenantry is certainly the most urgent question of the two, and traced as they are by every authority to the disregard of the existing law in regard to the enhancement of rent by the landlords, it seems full time that that province should be placed under a picked commissioner and its districts administered by the best collectors the Bengal Civil Service can supply. The matter is one of practice and administration, and not of theory and law-making.

MULHARAO, the ex-Gaekwar, has ceased to harass the Barodaites, but he has not ceased to trouble the Government of India. He lately employed an English barrister, Dr. Kavanagh, to press upon the attention of the Viceroy a number of grievances which he asks to have remedied. Dr. Kavanagh obtained permission from Government to have an interview with his client, and recently visited Madras for that purpose. The interview is not considered by Dr. Kavanagh to have been altogether satisfactory, on account of the presence of Dr. Seward, the officer "in political charge" of the ex-Gaekwar, of Major Major, and Dr. Seward's clerk; and Dr. Kavanagh asks to be allowed free access, with his interpreter, to the ex-Gaekwar and his two ranees at all times, "so that they may have the benefit of legal advice in the prosecution of their rights and claims." Mulharao personally claims to be allowed to choose some other part of India, subject to the approval of Government, in which to reside, as the climate of Madras does not suit him; to have more consideration shown him in the matter of his treatment by Dr. Seward and other officials, in regard to the establishment allowed him, and to his confinement to the house; and to have made over to him the balance of the moneys saved from the allowance granted him during the last six years, which it is stated amounts to nearly three lakhs of rupees. As to the ex-Gaekwar's health, Dr. Kavanagh states, in a memorandum describing his interview with Mulharao, that he "was much debilitated, so much so that he could scarcely seat himself erect in his chair when answering my questions, and spread out both his arms on the table to support himself, as if he was suffering from exhaustion. He presented the appearance of a wornout man, failing in health, losing in constitution; a mean, miserably wretched pauper; not as an ex-Raja; and without proper clothing suited to his rank and position." The ex-Gaekwar and his ranees refrain from going out driving, it appears, "from feelings of disgrace cast upon them by their degradation," and because when Mulharao did go abroad a few times soon after his arrival in Madras, "he was accompanied by Dr. Seward, who evidently acted as a guard over him." At the interview, the ex-Gaekwar told his counsel that he was not aware what amount of money Government allowed him—"Dr. Seward was his master and knew all, and had not mentioned that to him;" and "during the six years he had been in Madras he had never cast his eye upon any moneys at all, excepting that the moneys he bestowed in charity were taken to him to be touched with his hand, and then carried away." Dr. Kavanagh, in a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Madras, February 21, goes beyond the personal questions which form the ostensible object of his advocacy, and urges that "the incarceration of the ex-Gaekwar and his two ranees, and their rigid surveillance, are not justified by the alleged misconduct and misgovernment of his own subjects, for which alone the ex-Gaekwar was deposed, nor by the proclamation dated 19th April, 1875, under which he was dethroned." The following passage from the proclamation is quoted:—"Mulharao will be permitted to select some place in British India, which may be approved by the Government of India, where he and his family shall reside, with a suitable establishment, and allowances to be provided from the revenues of the Baroda State." He did not select Madras; the climate is "most injurious to his health," and unless he is speedily removed, his legal adviser is certain his life will be shortened. Respecting his place of abode and his personal wants, Government may do something on Dr. Kavanagh's representations: there is no desire to kill Mulharao by confining him to Madras; but the more important question of the justice or injustice of his deposition, which the learned gentleman also seeks to bring under discussion, is not likely to be re-opened. The complaints preferred on behalf of the ranees have reference chiefly to their *streedhun*—amounting, in the case of the elder ranee to Baroda rupees 92,66,678 and Bombay rupees 27,20,000, and in the case of the younger lady to Baroda rupees 24,89,200 and Bombay rupees 27,20,000—which it is claimed should be made over to them. Dr. Kavanagh has been assured by the Viceroy that his representations will be "duly and fully considered;" and he is now, we believe, at Simla, awaiting the answer of Government.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON is still "a new broom." Long may he remain such in the sense which is invaluable in the executive head of an Indian administration, namely, ever ready, on fair occasion shown, to give personal attention to the "redress of grievances" for representation of which the "usual channels" do not suffice. Or, to put it the other way, the "usual channels"—secret, irresponsible departmental references—do suffice so effectually for stifling complainants who have no access to our courts of law, that, unless an Indian Governor has the moral courage to listen, now and again, to ignorant petitioners, aggrieved subordinates, or miserable captives, there will always be numerous instances of unredressed wrong and much seething, embittered, hopeless complaint. In this we refer more especially to provinces under our political agencies, and to outlying districts or neglected classes in respect of whom the operations of our judicial system are cramped, or subject to undue local executive influence. Probably those who have witnessed Sir James Fergusson's proceedings and bearing during his tour through the South Mahratta Country will be aware of various instances in which His Excellency has, with good effect, exercised his prerogatives of direct enquiry and special orders.

Just now we would refer to an incident of this kind which occurred previously to the tour just completed. When Sir James Fergusson visited Tanna early in the month, he took occasion to inspect the large prison there. Amongst other suppliants who craved His Excellency's attention, was the vakil Jadaorai, undergoing a long term of imprisonment, pursuant to sentence passed by the Political Agent in Kathiawar, after finding of the Judicial Assistant, on a charge of having forged certain documents. The prisoner represented to His Excellency that fresh evidence had been disclosed at some subsequent trial in Kathiawar, which went to prove that his defence was sound and true, and such as, if entertained by the court, would have entirely exonerated him from the heinous charge that resulted in his being sent to a convict's prison. Jadaorai, we understand, showed Sir James Fergusson memoranda of many applications that he has made, through the "usual channels," to be supplied with excerpts of the evidence which he avers will entirely exculpate him. These applications had been addressed, in the usual form, to "the Governor in Council;" but with the not unusual result that the Governor himself knew nothing about them. Fortunately for Jadaorai, Mr. Macpherson, then Private Secretary in attendance on His Excellency, was able, from his intimate knowledge of Secretariat business, to confirm the prisoner's statement as to such petitions and applications having gone through the usual routine mill. All the consolation that Jadaorai had hitherto received for these poor efforts to rescue himself from his convict's doom consisted in bland assurances from Political Agents and the Judicial Department—this last using the august formula of "His Excellency in Council"—to the effect that he had received the benefit of a "fair and impartial trial," and, to cut it short, "Government will not interfere." Little or no notice seems to have been taken of Jadaorai's request for permission to be allowed to get at the new evidence, which, if sound and authentic, would be of inestimable value to him. Thus, in this utterly hopeless position, the case stood up to the time when Sir James Fergusson kindly heard what the man had to say, and, when having become convinced that there might be something in the prisoner's pleas, His Excellency gave orders that the papers should really be placed before himself. This will no doubt be done; and a spoke being thus put in the circumlocution wheel, the prisoner will get such a chance of righting himself as the late-found evidence can supply.

It will be understood that we do not even come near expressing any opinion on the merits or demerits of Jadaorai's case. He may, for anything we can tell, be as bad as the Judicial Assistant and Political Agent judged him to be; but even prisoners have their rights. An Indian Governor cannot more worthily use his personal influence, as Sir James Fergusson seems to have done in this case, than by interrupting the "usual channels" for a moment or two, in order just to let it be seen that the stream *is* quite clear. The Political Agent's tribunals in Kathiawar are not in any way amenable to the supervision of the Bombay High Court; hence the scope, in this instance, for the Governor's interposition.

AMONGST the many consequences of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 has been the grievous loss of an important portion of the eastern system of canals by France. The canals from the Rhine to the Rhone, and between the Marne and the Rhone, unite at Strasburg, and the cession of Alsace to Germany has placed the command of these two highways in foreign hands, although much the larger part of them still remain in French territory. A more pressing difficulty is that the sources of the water-supply to the canals are situated in the Vosges mountains, which have entirely passed away from French influence. Both these objectionable circumstances will soon cease to exist, as a new cross-canal is being cut parallel to the frontier to unite the abovementioned main canals. At the same time a supply of water will be obtained from the Meuse at the point of its confluence with the Saône. The importance of these canals is due chiefly to their supplying a cheap mode of carriage for coal from Belgium to the great manufacturing towns in the south and east of France. The cross-canal is estimated to cost £16,000 a mile, and the total expenditure will be subscribed by five departments without any aid from the State—a fact that again evidences the wealth of provincial France. The inception of this work, which cannot be completed for some years, would seem to argue that the people most concerned, those of Eastern France, do not believe in a very early deliverance of the ravished provinces.

CERTAINLY the best marked individuality in present French literature is that of M. Emile Zola, yet it is only ten years ago since he obtained his first employment as a writer in the columns of a petty local newspaper of Bordeaux, *Le Petit Journal*, and for many a month after he lived in a poor lodging, occupying a single room, in that city. He is now in a manner the Carlyle of France, as well-known as the Scottish writer for the vigour and strange picturesqueness of his style. Just at present the literary world of Paris is discussing the peculiar phrase *main entetée* in regard to the absence of originality in modern French authors. "Their works," he says, "cannot live, worked out as they are by stubborn blockhead hands that run the words in nothing but the old unchanging grooves of thought." M. Zola, with all his naturalism and occasional grossness of language, is just now engaged in a work that deserves commendation and success. His voice is crying aloud in the columns of the *Figaro* against the hideous temptations to which the girlhood of artisan Paris is exposed, and although in urging his case he often calls a spade a spade with a rugged passion of anger and pity against the civilisation that is so brilliant and sordid and base, he is probably right in believing that no other language has any chance of touching the public conscience.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.—II.

THE MESS

BEFORE we go into the mess-house of the 100th Regiment, Wonderland N. I, let us recall Mr. Thackeray's words of wisdom, delivered in the person of Brown Senior, who is introducing Brown the younger to his new Club. "Do not enter the Club," says old Brown, "as I have seen men do at the Chokers (of which I am also a member) with your eyes scowling under your hat at your neighbour, and with an expression of countenance that seems to say, 'Hang your impudence, sir how dare you stare at *me*!' Banish that absurd dignity and swagger, which do not at all become your youthful countenance, my dear Bob, and let us walk up the steps and into the place. See, old Noseworthy is in the bow-window, reading the paper. He is always in the bow-window, reading the paper." Now, in the 100th N. I. there is a solitary subaltern by the name of Smith, and we will enter the mess with this young gentleman as he comes in to breakfast at nine o'clock, a meal which he feels he has fully earned, having had an hour at parade under Colonel Fizgig, and then another hour at orderly room, while that officer was vainly trying to make up his mind whether he should or should not order a recruit boy to receive a dozen strokes with a cane for theft. These wrestlings of the military mind have made Jones hungry, and he is not best pleased to find he must wait ten minutes for breakfast. An Indian mess-house can hardly be called a cheerful building when it is empty, nor does Jones feel any great accession of sprightliness as he gazes around him. He has the mess all to himself, and there is not even a Noseworthy perpetually absorbed in the paper to share it with him. The mess-house is spacious and lofty, and forty guests can comfortably sit down to dinner at the big table in the dining-room. At present this table, which is massive and splendid, and made of the best blackwood, bears on its polished surface only the plate and cup and saucer laid for Smith's breakfast. When the young gentleman sits down to that meal, his sole companions will be the two large portraits that hang opposite each other on the walls of the lining-room. One of these works of art represents Sir Frizzle Pumpkin, who was Colonel of the regiment at the siege of Seringapatam. In the back-ground of this picture is given a view of the fortifications of Seringapatam, on which Tippoo Sultan is represented standing and shaking his fist at Sir Frizzle, who, with his hand on his sword, hurls back defiance at that excited potentate. The other picture is the oil-painting of Colonel Blowhard, C. B., who commanded the storming party of the 100th at the taking of the fortress of Ahmednuggur. These portraits, which were presented to the regiment by their illustrious originals, are far from being a source of unmixed pleasure to Smith. If he sits at one side of the table, Sir Frizzle Pumpkin, in a cocked-hat and hessian boots, stares angrily at him from the opposite wall, as if he regarded Smith as a most cheeky youngster. If he changes his seat to the other side of the table, he encounters the stony gaze of Colonel Blowhard, C. B., as that fiery warrior (in a wig and knee-breeches) glares fixedly into space. The ante-room of the mess is a more comfortable-looking apartment than the dining-room. It is dotted about with easy chairs, on which there is no one to sit, and it has a couple of pleasant couches on which there is no one but Smith to lounge. On the table lie the last magazines and English papers, but their interest has been exhausted some days ago. There is the Wonderland Army-list; but what is the use of an army-list unless some one has died or retired, and one can have the pleasure of scratching his name out of it? There is a small library of books; but, as Smith frankly owns, he is not a reading man and does not trouble it much. But while he has been wandering about the room, dimly speculating what the mess of a native regiment must have been like when it was the jovial home of a dozen or fifteen officers, and wondering what those officers would say if they could see him thus forlorn in a deserted mess—while these things are passing through his mind, his butler has got his breakfast ready, and he sits down. I am not going to describe Smith's breakfast. Like the rest of us who live in Wonderland, there was a good deal of sameness in his meals. He roamed from mutton i'chop to beefsteak and thence to Irish i'stew, and after a short excursion into the mysterious regions of y-hash, he returned sadly to mutton i'chop. Breakfast over, Smith lights his trichy, and adjourns to the billiard-room. The marker has not yet opened the windows, and the general appearance of the room, combined with last night's atmosphere, is not inspiriting. However, he comes at last, and Smith plays a couple of games with him, there being no one else to play with. Having thus had a certain amount of walking exercise, Smith goes home to his bungalow, where he is fortunate enough to have some work to do. His position in the regiment is rather difficult to define, but as far as he can make it out, it is somewhat as follows. His proper appointment in the 100th Wonderland N. I. is that of Wing Officer, but in addition he is doing the Quartermaster's work, the Quartermaster, who has a soul above soldiering, having just gone into the Commissariat Department. Smith is also acting Adjutant, as the pucka Adjutant, having an aunt at head-quarters, has been put into the Accounts Branch. For it must be understood it is held a much nobler thing in the Wonderland Army to superintend the weighing of ghee, or to add up figures, than to be a soldier pure and simple. But Smith has yet one more acting appointment. The Wing Commander of the 100th having been made Cantonment Magistrate of Lilliput, Smith is accordingly acting Wing Commander. If anything was to happen to the doctor, Smith reflects with a sigh, they will no doubt put him in as acting Surgeon of the regiment, in which case he has secretly made up his mind to go sick, and to leave Colonel Fizgig to be his own Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Wing Commander, and doctor. But all these little acting appointments give Smith a good deal of work, which is lucky, because it makes the time pass quickly; and about seven in the evening, he lights a cheroot, and strolls over to the mess, to see if, haply, there may be anybody there. The mess is empty, and so he calls for a peg, and sits out in the verandah in the fast-gathering darkness. The servants are beginning to light up the mess, which, in the uncertain light, has a somewhat ghostly look. He can dimly apprehend Sir Frizzle in his gorgeous frame, but both the walls of Seringapatam and Tippoo are obscured by night. Smith is too good a fellow to be troubled by morbid ideas, but to-night he half fancies it is just possible that the wandering spirits of some of those jovial mortals who have so often laughed loud and drank deep in the old mess-house may be nearer than it is agreeable to contemplate. Solitude breeds strange thoughts; and he is not sorry when it is half-past seven and the mess-bugle sounds for his dinner. It must be owned that Smith dines in a good deal of state. As he eats his soup, his own particular domestic stands solemnly behind his chair, while the mess servants watch his every mouthful with that intensity of attention so embarrassing to the modest diner. When he has done his soup, the mess butler brings him a made-dish with a flourish, some one else hands him the potatoes, and a third attendant completes his discomfiture by brandishing in his face the cruet-stand, with its multifarious contents. If he drinks a peg the mess butler by virtue of his position brings the bottle of brandy and pours out a wine-glass, while an inferior menial stands obsequious with the soda-water. As all this goes on in solemn silence, it may be imagined that it is rather tiresome for Smith, who is glad when the mutton has come and gone, the everlasting curry been partaken of, and a brown custard pudding looked at and dismissed. For he can now light his cheroot and return to his comfortable chair in the verandah, where he can meditate on the delights of being the solitary bachelor in a Wonderland regiment, and wonder why it is that fellows in general are allowed to do anything in the world but stick to their regiments. But it is now nearly nine o'clock, all lights have been put out in the mess, which is wrapped in darkness. Smith half wonders whether during the night Sir Frizzle Pumpkin and Colonel Blowhard, C.B., get out of their frames and chat over old days, and the siege of Seringapatam, and the taking of Ahmednuggur, while they puff shadowy cheroots and quaff imperceptible pegs. There goes nine o'clock by the quarter-guard gong, and so Smith gets up from his chair and steps outside the mess into the clear bright moonlight. "It would be a deuced pleasant place," says Smith, as he looks back at the mess-house, "if it were not so lonely."

SUB.

THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL WARRE.

THE following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued yesterday:—

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March, 1881.

His Excellency General Warre, C.B., is about to be relieved in the command of the Army of this presidency consequent upon his attainment of the rank of General, and has intimated his intention of embarking, on his return Europe, on the 29th instant. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to place on record the high sense which the Government entertain of the manner in which His Excellency has exercised his command.

General Warre during his previous service had been repeatedly engaged in active service, and had earned a high character as a soldier and commander. During his exercise of the command of this Army he has given constant proofs of his zeal for the efficiency of the service and his solicitude for the welfare of the troops.

During this period it has been the duty of the Government to furnish a large contingent to the forces serving in Afghanistan. At one period the whole of the South Afghanistan Field Force and of that on the line of communications was composed of Bombay troops, and the Transport and Commissariat Departments of the Army have been called upon not only to supply those troops, but also to provide for large bodies of the Bengal Army. The measures necessary to carry out these duties have entailed great labour and exertions upon His Excellency and his staff, while he had not the advantage of personally directing the operations in the field.

The Government are greatly indebted to His Excellency for the benefit they derived from his energy and experience while they sustained so great a responsibility; and they are well aware that at the same His Excellency has carried on the ordinary duties of his post with unfailing assiduity.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, in bidding General Warre farewell, desires to tender to him the best thanks of Government not only for the manner in which he has administered the important office of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, but also for the useful assistance which, as a member of the Executive Council, he has always afforded to Government in the general administration of the presidency.

SIR DONALD STEWART'S SUCCESSOR IN COUNCIL.

COLONEL THOMAS FOURNESS WILSON, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Donald Stewart in the Viceroy's Council, is an officer of forty-three years' service. He is a member of the Bengal Staff Corps, and formerly commanded the 13th N. I., in charge of a detached company of which regiment he was present at the capture of the fort of Chirgong in April, 1841, when he was mentioned in despatches. Col. Wilson took part also in the action of Punwarre, in Bundelkund, in June, 1842; served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur, the passsage of the Chenab, the battle of Goojerat, and the subsequent pursuit of the Sikh army. For these services he received a medal and clasp. In 1857 he was Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to Sir Henry Lawrence, and he was present at the action with the mutineers in Lucknow cantonments on the night of 30th and morning of the 31st May, and also at the battle of Chinhut on the 30th of June, and was slightly injured by a piece of the same shell which gave the gallant Lawrence the wound that caused his death. He served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the old Lucknow garrison throughout the entire defence of the Residency, and was prominently mentioned in despatches and specially thanked by the Government "for courage, activity, and sound judgment in a very high degree." Col. Wilsons's latest war service was with the force under Col. the Hon. Percy Herbert, in pursuit of Feroze Shah and a rebel force, in 1859; at the conclusion of which affair he received a medal, with clasp, the C. B., brevet of major, a year's extra service, and the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

RES MEDICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th instant "Verax" accuses me of marring my former letter by a personality which he thinks was intended to convey a reflection on the honour and character of the Surgeon-General. I disclaim any such intention, and regret that "Verax" was so hasty. The remarks in my letter were intended in a general sense and had no reference to any particular person or event. Until I read the letter of "Verax," it did not occur to me to think there could be any but a general meaning taken out of my words; but since reading that letter and making some enquiries, I regret to learn my words are capable of the construction put on them by "Verax." No man is less inclined than I am to make use of any personal matter in a question which should be discussed on general principles. But as "Verax" has brought up the dry bones from the grave, I will put a robe of honour on them, as far as I am personally concerned in this matter, by saying my impression of Dr. Beatty is that he has filled the office of Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay with honour to himself, satisfaction to the Government, and the service in general, I believe has the most perfect reliance on his uprightness. During the time he has been at the head of the service I have not heard of a single appointment having been made that could be considered anything but the best for the welfare of the public service. If Dr. Beatty leaves the service for good, as "Verax" says is probable, there is no one whose good wishes will follow him more heartily to old Ireland than mine; and I add with pleasure that I quite agree with "Verax" in considering Dr. Beatty an able and talented physician, a staunch friend and a gentleman. *Cela va sans dire.*

I see "Another Disgusted" seems to doubt the correctness of my information about the field services of the men named for promotion to Brigade-Surgeon's rank. I can assure him, however, the services were correctly given in my former letter. The field service given in the Army-list of the medical officers is probably correct as far as it goes, but my former letter is also correct, as I have taken the trouble to verify the information given therein. "Disgusted" very properly makes the fact of a medical officer having war service a point in his favour for promotion, but it must be remembered such a point cannot be a very strong one in a service which has about two-thirds of its members always employed in civil duties. Besides, it has been found in time of war the best medical men in the field have been those who had been previously in civil employment where their practice was large, and where their capacity for administration was trained and educated in a far better way than ever could be possible in the performance of the medical duties of a native regiment, which are very light; indeed, too much so for an active and able man, because as a rule sick sepoys are sent to their country whenever they are very ill or likely to be unfit for duty for any length of time. The medical officers in an English regiment are better off on this respect, as their sick cannot be sent out of the country until they are considered likely to be permanently unfit for service in India.

The late Sir James Outram wrote a very strong minute, when he was a member of the Supreme Council, in favour of retaining the Indian Medical Department in its dual form of a military and civil medical service. Other eminent men have expressed similar views; and the Duke of Argyll, when Secretary of State for India, paid the Indian medical officer the compliment of being one of the most useful officers in a native regiment, when the question was raised some years ago of abolishing the office of medical officer in the native regiments. But time and men have changed since these views were expressed, and the medical officer in English regiments has been abolished, and no doubt he will soon be as in native regiments after the home system of brigade hospitals is introduced into India. Very soon after that day arrives the Indian Medical Department must cease to exist as a military service. There will, however, still remain a good field for energy and talent in the Civil Medical Department, provided Government give fair remuneration and social consideration to the men belonging to it. Civil hospitals must always afford a fine field for the surgeons and physicians of a Civil Medical Department, and sanitation also offers a wide field for energy and talent. When the local insanitary conditions of every district and every considerable town are recorded, when the people have been educated to value healthy surroundings, and when they become wealthy enough to bear the cost of good clothing, well-ventilated houses with plenty of cubic space, air, and light, then the Indian field for the sanitarian will be unsurpassed anywhere. As yet sanitary commissioners have done little more than make a beginning by tabulating figures which they had not even felt safe in using for large generalizations. The young medical men who are being educated in the three Presidency Medical Colleges must be expected to take a prominent share in the future Civil Medical Department of India, and I believe they are being educated up to a standard which will enable them to enter on the ordinary civil duties of the State with profit to the country and credit to themselves.

HIPPOCRATES.

THE RIVAL RAILWAY SCHEMES FOR THE S. M. COUNTRY.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The other day a letter signed "Two Hundred," upon the comparative merits of the Goa and Carwar railway schemes, appeared in your columns. "Two Hundred" appears to think that the Goa route possesses some advantages over the Carwar line. It is strange that anyone should be found to defend a scheme which proposes to spend £750,000 in making half a railway to a foreign port not yet constructed, when £790,000 will suffice to construct the whole line to a British port provided by nature. This folly would never have been contemplated had not some person or persons at home largely interested in the Stafford House scheme used their influence to some account at the India Office. We have long known that the interests of India must give way to those of Manchester. Now we see that they must also give way to those of any European Court which chooses to make proposals to the Secretary of State.

INDIA FOR THE INDIANS.

⁂ The above is the letter referred to in a leader yesterday.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was pained to see from the concluding part of your sensible article in to-day's *Bombay Gazette* that you infer that the question between the rival lines has been settled, and I suppose in favour of the Goa project. If so, it is another illustration of the dreadful blunders that are made by the home authorities taking the settlement of purely Indian questions into their own hands, and disposing of matters of which the authorities on the spot are so much more competent to understand the merits. Why should we help to make a line through a foreign territory when our own territory offers greater advantages? And certainly that wretched little mass of empty pomposity, where every cook and other menial is "The most Illustrious Senhor" de Jesus or what not, has no claim upon the English. We, however, have a claim on Goa, and if we are going to annex it, the sooner it is done the better.

ARROW.

THE B. B. AND C. I. LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Volunteers and others lately travelling by the 5-30 a. m. down train will be glad to hear that the running of that train will be resumed from the 1st of May next, and that it will start five minutes earlier than before, that is, at 5-25 a. m. so that the volunteers will have the certainty of catching the 5-30 G. I. P. train at the Dadur station for Coorla. This is the result of a petition, signed by nearly seventy-five passholders and others, to the energetic Traffic Manager, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, who has kindly complied with their request. I am now asked by the memorialists to thank him publicly for this favour, as most of them are mill hands, and are now obliged to go on foot by the discontinuance of this train.

Bombay, March 25. A. B. P.

GOVERNMENT DOCTORS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A para. which appeared in some of the newspapers lately, about an enquiry having been made as to what Government medical officers were entitled to afford medical aid to the general public, has led to some mistakes on the part of newspaper-letter writers, who seem to have misunderstood the matter. To allay any further mistakes, I shall quote the Medical Code on the subject:—

"All executive medical officers, with a few exceptions, are permitted to afford professional assistance to persons unconnected with the Government service, so long as their own departmental duties are not thereby neglected; the holders of the following appointments are excepted:—

1. Principal, Grant Medical College.
2. Principal Medical Storekeeper.
3. Surgeon-Major, European General Hospital.
4. Secretary and Statistical Officer.
5. Examiner, Medical Accounts.

Present incumbents who may have received authoritative permission to engage in such practice are not affected by this rule."

These rules were published in 1875, and I have heard nothing to the contrary since then.

March, 1881. COLABA.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The budget has been published. The net result for 1879-80 is a deficit of £1,183,000 and for 1880-81 there is a deficit of £6,269,000. For 1881-82 the estimate of revenue is £70,981,000 and of expenditure £70,176,000; or a surplus of £855,000. A loan of three millions, in India, is announced.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN THE RANGOON JAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 25.

Another outbreak occurred in the jail this afternoon. Seven life-convicts, by throwing bricks and stones at four policemen in a turret on the wall, got them to desert their post in a fright. The convicts then scaled the wall with the help of a plank, and got outside, where four of their number were re-captured. Fifteen other life-convicts knocked off their irons, but were prevented scaling the wall by a native convict, who broke the plank.

The plot to escape was evidently hatched some time since, though had it not been for the disgraceful cowardice of the jail police guard, it must have failed completely.

The policemen were arrested, and will be tried for cowardice.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RECALL OF GENERAL ROBERTS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Premier, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that General Sir F. Roberts will return home immediately on his arrival at Natal, and that certain of the reinforcements ordered to the Cape have been stopped.

THE AFGHAN PAPERS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for India), in laying the papers relative to Afghan affairs on the table of the House last night, explained that several despatches from the Indian Government had gone astray, and that the Postal authorities were now investigating the matter. With reference to the approaching occupation of Kandahar by Abdul Rahman's forces, His Lordship said that 4,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry were already on their way from Kabul to Kandahar.

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT AT KANDAHAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stanhope then proposed a vote of want of confidence in the Government in respect to their Kandahar policy. The withdrawal of our forces from Kandahar, he said, was inopportune and a violation of all pledges, and furthermore was against the weight of all authority.

Sir Charles Dilke, who spoke in vindication of the policy of the Government, said that all their difficulties sprang from their predecessors' vacillation. As a result of the abandonment of Kandahar, he informed the House that the first act of the new Czar had been to recall General Skobeleff and stop all his operations in Central Asia.

The debate was then adjourned.

SIR DONALD STEWART'S SUCCESSOR IN THE COUNCIL.

Colonel Thomas Fourness Wilson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed to succeed Sir Donald Stewart in the Viceregal Council.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.

The Manchester market has been dull.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84⅝
4½ do. do.	91¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100½
5 do. French Rente	121¼
Bar Silver	52

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1 7 15-16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£16,600,000,	Inc.	£100,000
Bills Discounted	£21,200,000,	Inc.	£1,700,000
Bullion	£28,100,000,	Inc.	£200,000

Proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 49 per cent.

Departures—Sheik and Red Star.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

French Company cable from Brest to St. Pierre interrupted since the 13th inst.

At the adjourned meeting of the Corporation held yesterday afternoon the proposed extension of the tramway system in Bombay was the subject of a long debate. Mr. Carroll brought forward a motion to the effect that, in the opinion of the Corporation, there was no objection to the extension of the tramway line from Pydhownee connecting with the present track at the head of Syed Abdul Rahimon-street, thence by double track across the Coppersmith-road and Parell road, and thence through property of the Tramway Company to Bapoo Khote-street, Erskine-road, Falkland-road, and Grant-road to a point near the foot of Grant bridge on the east side. Mr. Carroll argued that the tramways afforded a great convenience to thousands of people who were unable to keep carriages, and caused but trifling inconvenience to other sections of the community. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the resolution, on the ground that the proposed extension, if carried out, would prove a blessing to the inhabitants of Bombay. Mr. Narayen Khote supported the resolution, and quoted a large number of figures, with the view of showing that Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick, in a speech made at a late meeting of the Council, had been altogether wrong in the statistics which he had given. Mr. Narayen Khote contended that nearly the whole of the adult male population of Bombay who were neither very poor nor very rich used the tram-cars as a means of locomotion. Mr. Macfarlane proposed an amendment which, after some discussion, was put in the following form:—"That the Corporation is of opinion that permission may be given to the proposed extension of the tramway, as approved by the Municipal Commissioner, and the Corporation recommends the Commissioner to take into consideration on this, as on all future occasions, that the Tramway Company shall undertake to provide a carriage road on each side of the tramway of not less than 12 feet; the Municipality, on their side, undertaking to give all the assistance in their power to enable the Tramway Company to buy up land necessary for the widening of the streets, as opportunity shall offer; and that in all tramways to be laid down, either by way of extension or renewal, the groove for the flange of the tramway wheel shall be reduced to the smallest practicable width." Mr. Macfarlane, in proposing this amendment, said he did so from no feeling of opposition to the company, for he thought the tramway was one of the most useful institutions ever introduced into Bombay. Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta seconded the amendment, which was supported by Dr. Cook. Mr. Pestonjee Master, in a speech that was intended to be humorous, opposed the amendment. Dr. Cawasjee also spoke in favour of Mr. Carroll's resolution. Mr. Duxbury likewise stood up as an advocate of the tramways, and said that the regulation which Mr. Macfarlane at first proposed, but afterwards withdrew, namely, that the groove in the tram-line should not exceed half an inch, could not possibly be carried out, as cars could not be run on such a flange. Mr. Geary and Mr. Kemp having supported the granting of the extension asked for, Mr. Macfarlane's amendment was put and carried, 16 voting for and 9 against. We will publish a full report in our next issue

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Mr. Hart, Private Secretary, and Dr. Waters, left Bombay at 11 o'clock last night, to pay a brief visit to Janjira. The party are expected to return to-day.

THE balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port in place of Mr. Douglas, resigned, which was held in the offices of the Chamber of Commerce on the 24th and 25th instant, resulted in the election of Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

WE read in the Lahore paper that "the Right Hon'ble Lord Abercromby has left Clark's Hotel, and will be the guest of Sir Robert Egerton at Government House during the remainder of his stay in Lahore."

PERMANENT arrangements, it is stated, are being made for the location of General Daud Shah and the Mustaufi Habibulla at Simla all the year round.

THE political officer accompanying the expedition against the Waziris is Major C. Macaulay, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan. The 18th Bengal Cavalry and the 20th Punjab Infantry have been ordered to join the reserve for the expedition at Bunnoo.

LIEUTENANT C. H. MANNERS-SMITH, D. A. Q. M. G., Umballa, has been appointed to a similar appointment on the Waziri expedition.

IT is probable that the force now assembling to march against the Mahsud Waziris will follow the course taken by General Chamberlain's column in 1860, entering the Waziri country by the Tank Zam, while a flanking party proceeds through the Dawar valley. Kaniguram, the capital of the Mahsud Waziris, is 106 miles north-west of Dera Ismail Khan and 90 south-west of Bannu, and contains some 1,200 houses "built on the sides of a narrow ridge isolated from the surrounding hills." There are two large towers for the protection of the town.

BESIDES the regiments already mentioned as under orders to join the Waziri expedition, the 30th N. I., from Jhelum, have been directed to form part of the reserves held in readiness at Bannu. Some few days must, however, elapse before their march can be commenced, for as usual there is a deficiency of transport. It is probable that troops from the Lahore division may be sent to reinforce the garrison at Dera Ismail Khan.

THE troops that were sent into the Santhal Perganas have now all been finally removed. The extra police force have for the most part left, though some still remain behind.

A CORRESPONDENT at Kandahar writing to a contemporary on the subject of "Maiwand Revisited," remarks:—The name of the battle is a misnomer and far-fetched, inasmuch as the village of Maiwand is quite two-and-a-half miles to the north. As a matter of fact, it was the battle of Khig, a small place close to the right of the British position.

ONE of the officers of H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry (Lieutenant Maitland) had a narrow escape of his life on the 18th instant. A Rohilla shot at the officer with slugs, and injured him rather severely in the thigh. The would-be murderer is now in custody, having been apprehended by an escort under Lieutenant Boardman.

MAJOR-GENERAL MACINTIRE, C. B., Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, takes leave to Europe shortly.

MR. EAGAN, Assistant Engineer, Nizam's Public Works Department, Goolburga, who attempted to take flight to Madras with H. S. Rs. 20,000, was apprehended at Raichore. After a careful investigation by Mr. Palmer, Superintending Engineer, Nizam's Public Works Department, last month, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, tempering justice with mercy, directed Mr. Eagan's removal from the service. It is said Mr. R. A. Schæffer, Assistant Engineer, proceeds to Goolburga

A CORRESPONDENT is curious to know with what object the committee (president, General Macintire) assembled last Saturday (19th) to inspect the entrenchment around the 1st European Infantry Regiment barracks at Trimulgherry. This miniature fortification was made about fifteen years ago.

THE heat is becoming intense at Secunderabad, and water is rather scarce; even the water in the Hoosainsaugor lake is low—only 16 feet against 29 feet last year.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"I hear that the Government of India have been asking questions, which I fancy will prove somewhat inconvenient to answer, regarding the multiplicity of appointments and the private practice enjoyed by some of our medical officers. It is not many years ago that officers rising to the administrative grades, Principal of the Grant Medical College, and I believe some other appointments, relinquished their private practice as a matter of course; but they apparently hold on to it much tighter now, though sometimes, under cover of a "jackal," it is called consultation. I doubt whether any appointment in the place pays as well as private practice; and although it must be hard work and sometimes very unpleasant, it will be interesting to note the effect if the holders of certain appointments are forbidden, as they ought to be, to take any private patients."

THE would-be assassin who was executed at Peshawar on the 17th instant for an attempt to murder a European overseer, when put on his trial, gave as his reason for the crime that he had read that it was a holy deed to kill an infidel and become a martyr for the truth of his religion. This is the old story of the border fanatics, of whom this one was a most daring specimen. His intended victim is progressing favourably.

THE rear column from Lundi Kotal reached Ali Musjid about noon on the 19th instant; Colonel Macgregor, with the first half of the brigade passing Jamrud and reaching Burj Hari Singh on the same morning. Ali Musjid was finally evacuated by our troops on the 20th instant; the fort and martello towers being made over to the jezailchis, and the ridge to the Kuki Khel tribe. The transfer was carried out in perfect order, under the personal supervision of Major Conolly, political officer in the Khyber. For the present it is understood the Jamrud garrison will consist of about 400 infantry and 150 cavalry.

THE special correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Kandahar telegraphs:—Unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, the evacuation begins in the middle, and the whole force will be cleared out by the end of April. Reliable information from Herat represents Ayoub Khan's position to be in a critical state; the failure of the mission of Abdulla Khan will make it untenable. There are rumours that the Kabul Envoy has been assassinated, and that the military escort mutinied. The Ameer has two regular regiments at Ghuzni. Captain Robertson, 5th N. I., Major Dewar, R. A., and Captain Gibbons, 11th Foot, accompanied the late convoy to India on medical certificate. The last convoy of ordnance stores starts to-day, and native sick on Monday. The 29th Bombay N. I. are *en route* to Sibi and India; the head-quarters and a wing go to Hyderabad and a wing to Kurrachee. Colonel St. John corrects the item that Abdulla Khan is a prisoner, and informs me he leads a secluded life, and has expressed a desire not to see visitors; hence the idea.

A TELEGRAM from Mooltan, March 20, to the Lahore paper states:—"A disturbance is reported at Bhawulpoor; the Nawab is accused of throwing down Hindoo temples and maltreating Hindoos. A special train is held in readiness, pending orders and further particulars." The *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks on the telegram:—We trust that the condition of affairs in Bhawalpur may not be so serious as is alleged in the report referred to by our correspondent. But that the relations between the youthful Nawab and his Hindoo subjects are not quite so pleasant as they should be, there seems no reason to doubt. Last autumn an incident occurred which was then said to have caused some commotion among the Hindoos of the State. The Nawab caused a cow to be thrown to the wild beasts, and the Hindoos were dreadfully scandalized. It was afterwards alleged, however, that the cow had previously been killed, and that the Hindoos were too much accustomed to see dead cows treated in that fashion to be seriously affected by the event. The destruction of Hindoo temples is so alarming an advance on the slaughter even of the sacred cow, that we must decline to believe the story without more convincing proofs than have yet reached us. But, as we have already said, the native administrative machinery of Bhawalpur does not run smoothly. We have no doubt whatever that there is sufficient justification for friendly intervention by Government. Bhawalpur affords one of the most striking instances in Indian history of the reclamation of a native State from utter anarchy and bankruptcy by the temporary substitution of English for indigenous administration; and Government can hardly view with indifference any manifestation of abuse or neglect which may interfere with the improvements which some of our ablest officers have effected in Bhawalpur after all the labours and anxieties of sixteen years.

SUBJECT to confirmation by the home authorities, it has been decided to retain Kohima as the civil and military head-quarters station in the Naga Hills. In connexion with this decision, orders have been issued for the immediate survey of the route running along the Doyang road and through the Zubza gorge. According to the report based on this survey, either a cart-road or a tramway will, it is believed, be constructed. The cost of such a line, a hundred and twenty miles in length, will be heavy, but is deemed to be necessary. In the meantime great anxiety is felt regarding supplies during the coming rains, and there is a talk of throwing in six months' stores before June. It is reported that a company of sappers will be sent up. Should a tramway be constructed, it is not improbable that Kohima will become a place of resort for the planters of Upper and Central Assam.

THE Indian import duty for the first ten months of the current year, excluding the duty on salt, is a little under 147½ lakhs, which is an increase of more than 15½ lakhs over the amount for the same months of last year. Manufactures of caoutchouc only yielded Rs. 22 in the ten months. The Indian export duties for the same period amounted to Rs. 43,82,937—an increase of over 4 lakhs, in spite of the exemption of indigo from export duty since the 25th February, 1880.

ANOTHER unfortunate case of a soldier shooting a native has occurred in the Punjab. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says of the affair:—The following are the facts relating to the accident which occurred near Mian Mir last Sunday morning, so far as we have ascertained them. The two soldiers of the 2-8th Regiment, namely, Lance Corporal Rice and Private Sellars, received permission to go out shooting, and proceeded to the east of the cantonments. They were attacked by a dog, and the animal was shot by Rice. Thereupon the owner of the dog, assisted by a number of villagers, came up, armed with sticks. According to one report, the villagers merely wished to bring the two soldiers before the tehsildar; but the soldiers' statement seems to imply that the villagers from the first took the law into their own hands; it says that a native attacked Sellar, who dodged about, so as to avoid being hit, and that Rice fired at the assailant's legs. The men then went off to the railway station, Mian Mir East, where they were taken into custody by Inspector Evans. The wounded man, who was sent to the Lahore hospital, has since died. We believe that the people of the village concerned are not exactly in high repute with the Police Department. Another account states:—Last night at 6 p.m. a native was brought to hospital who had been wounded by a soldier. The history of the case given by the patient and his friends was that some soldiers came to their village, ten or twelve miles from Lahore, early in the morning, shooting. One of them shot the native's dog. Great excitement followed among the villagers, and a sort of scuffle ensued; the man whose dog was shot seized the soldier, and tried to make him go to the kotwali. Seeing this another soldier deliberately shot him through the thigh. The man died about an hour after admission into hospital, from loss of blood. The main artery of the thigh had been torn across by the shot, and he had lost blood all day, from 10 a.m., when the accident happened, till he was brought to hospital. No operation was admissible on account of the collapsed condition of the patient, and nothing could be done beyond arresting the hemorrhage and endeavouring to make him rally.

A CORRESPONDENT, who recently visited the scene of General Burrows' defeat, writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—The village of Maiwand is a funny *olla podrida* of oddities—a refuge tower, a long range of barrack-like buildings, a collection of round hovels and coarse blanket wigwams, a ruinous *ziarat* embosomed in fruit-trees, myrtle, and rose bushes—the Afghan favourite flowers—a few enclosures containing orchards, some primitive cultivation, and, of course, a grave-yard. In this grave-yard lie interred the followers of Ayoub Khan who were killed in the battle. According to local accounts, from 5 to 10 lie in each grave; as there are over 400 graves, at the lowest estimate 2,000 must have been killed.

IN the famous lunatic asylum at Bicêtre died, a few days ago, at the age of one hundred and three, a maniac named Jubissier, but better known by the sobriquet of "The Man of Glass." He was admitted to the madhouse in the spring of 1797, having become insane through injuries resulting from a heavy blow on the head with a stone, and had nearly completed his eighty-fourth year of residence, when he suddenly expired. Shortly after his admission he became possessed by the delusion that he was made of glass, and from the moment in which this conviction established itself in his disordered brain down to the day of his death, he never spoke a word nor moved of his own accord from a crouching attitude in one corner of his room, except for a few days during the bombardment of Paris, when the noise of the cannon appeared to agitate him distressingly. His apprehension lest he should be broken or damaged by rough handling, though never expressed in words, was so obvious from the agonized twitchings of his features whenever any attempt was made to move him, that his keepers, of successive generations, disturbed him from his favourite position as seldom as was consistent with the sanitary regulations of the asylum. Thus, practically, he passed more than four-fifths of a century in a speechless and motionless lethargy. Emperors, Kings, and Republics ruled France in turn, while the Man of Glass sate silent in his cell, knowing nothing of them all, and brooding over his one fixed idea, the only Frenchman of the nineteenth century who, having outlived both the Napoleonic Empires, had never pronounced the terrible words Waterloo and Sedan.

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE TRAMWAY.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

> "A man convinced against his will
> Is of the same opinion still."

SIR,—The above couplet is applicable to the Hon'ble Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayen Mandlick in regard to the hostile attitude he has apparently assumed in the matter of the proposed desirable extension of the tramlines from Pydhownie to Grant-road. From the report of the proceedings published in your issue of this morning, of the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, it appears that the Rao Sahib, the great friend of the poor, has studiously offered a stubborn resistance to the immediate sanctioning of the measure, which it was a mistake of the Acting Municipal Commissioner to have ever submitted to the decision of that august body, whose ruling in this instance he is not prepared to abide by. By a strange mode of reasoning which his legal acumen only has enabled Mr. Mandlick to adopt in the discussion of this important question, he has endeavoured his best to impress his colleagues with the inutility of the proposed extension of the line in a quite different locality of the town, by enumerating before them the imaginary and untold inconveniences from which people suffer by the existing Girgaum line. What splendid logical reasoning! What a secret contempt the Rao Sahib has for the penetration and argumentative powers of the eleven other gentlemen who take their seats at the Council with him to have thus attempted to cajole them into a belief which, to say the least of it, is simply preposterous! If Rao Sahib is deadly opposed to the new extension, what valid arguments has he to put forward concerning the present question before the Town Council? What inconveniences could he point out are likely to arise from the laying of the tramline in Bapoo Khote-street and Falkland, Erskine, and Grant-roads? Having myself taken the trouble to have gone over the roads, I am fully convinced that the middle of these great thoroughfares and the unceasing traffic on them are in themselves a temptation to allow tramways to be constructed there. Again, with a view to give a serious aspect to the question, Mr. Mandlick has very ungenerously informed the Council that the tramline in Girgaum-road forms, as it were, a formidable obstacle to the funeral processions of the Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee communities, that the Councillors should be warned before sanctioning the measure, and that the religious feelings of the people should respected. This is a capital scare in support of his arguments, but it reflects no credit on the Hon'ble Member of the Legislative Council to thus resort to such subjects, having no bearing whatsoever on the question in hand, and best calculated to excite the feelings and prejudices of the ignorant masses of this country, who are very sensitive when they are told that the Government or the Municipality are to interfere with their religious observances by the introduction of a new measure. Mr. Mandlick, whose public utterances are closely watched alike by all classes of people, in consequence of his exalted civic position, should have thought well before introducing such considerations for a mere stubborn advocacy of a cause which, perhaps, he finds it too hard to deviate from after having once spoken in favour of it. How funeral processions could come in the way of the new extension to be made in a part of the town far from Sonapore, the Mahomedan burial-ground, and the Towers of Silence is beyond one's comprehension. His attempt to convert his hearers to his belief by shewing them by means of statistics that a very infinitesimal percentage of the population makes use of the tram-cars is also ridiculous. He very naively takes the daily average by dividing the gross annual number of passengers by 365; conveniently forgetting that he has to deduct 52 Sundays in the year, when the traffic by the tram is not equally great as on ordinary days of the week. And, besides, the mode of arguing is manifestly erroneous. He wants to shew that because the tram-cars are made use of by a limited number of people, there exists no necessity of extending the line, and while talking in this strain the hon'ble gentleman pitifully loses sight of the fact, known to every schoolboy, that a railway or tramline creates its own traffic, and increases the same as it extends itself. The directors of the G. I. P. Railway could as well have argued when their line did not run farther than from Boree Bunder to Tanna, some years ago, that because a small number travelled by the line, there was no necessity of extending it to Jubbulpore or Raichore, and thence taking passengers as far as Calcutta or Madras. A good friend, while discussing the subject, very ingeniously suggested that if the statistics of the indoor and outdoor patients who avail themselves of the advantages of the hospitals and medical dispensaries in the city were produced, the percentage would be equally small; and so *à la* Mandlick, there should be no need of establishing new hospitals or dispensaries, if funds were forthcoming. If even after six years' experience of the comforts conferred by tramlines only a small percentage of the population avail themselves of them who is to blame? It is because our "city fathers" are too conservative and are not ready to afford every facility to the company. Allow it to extend its ramifications to different localities from the two or three principal arteries now existing; let tramlines be placed within the reach of every poor man, who could go from the Fort or any other place of business to his home on an evening for half an anna or an anna; let the company run its ten minutes' cars from Byculla Flats and other thinly populated districts, which would then be covered with comfortable and airy dwellings of the poor, who, by the facility afforded by this easy mode of travelling always at their command, could be induced to forsake their dismal abodes in some of the most wretched, filthy, dark, and unairy parts of the city; let tramlines be spread in the town here, there, and everywhere, so that a poor operative and his children can go from their cottage to their factory in rainy and stormy days securely sheltered—and then is the time for you, my dear Rao Sahib, to begin calculating the percentage and to form a true estimate of this American invention. As long as you do not place it at the very door of the poor, how can you argue that its utilizers are so few? Sir, this important question—important because it materially affects the comforts of the working and middle classes, whose interests above all other questions every Town Councillor or Corporator is bound to watch—will come before the Corporation at its meeting to-morrow (Friday), and on behalf of the thousands of poor residents of Camateepoora, Khetwadi and surrounding localities I earnestly appeal to the 60 remaining members of the Corporation, leaving aside the 3 or 4 members of the body who are blindly opposed to it, to make it convenient to be present on the occasion and by a resolution to render it obligatory on the Acting Municipal Commissioner (releasing him from a promise he is made to give unwillingly) to give his consent to the proposal and allow the company to forthwith begin constructing the line, so as to be able to complete it before the approaching monsoon.—I am, &c.,

March 24. K. M. SHROFF.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The intelligent criticism which has been made upon those who have spoken against the tramway extension is likely to do much good, and to give a good lesson to those who exhibit themselves a good deal by their talk. It is said that only a small percentage of the people travel by the tram-cars, as if all the women and the children and the inhabitants of hundreds of streets are to be taken into account in discussing this question. The large number of people who use the cars at present is all that is to be taken into consideration; and this fact is sufficient for the purposes of argument. We observe that men whose reputation is raised on a weak foundation, or is created by the accident of wealth and profession, are likely to lose it very fast when they open their mouths, and allow their narrow views to be known. The best thing for them to do is to be silent as much as possible, and to declare only carefully considered views, and to follow in the footsteps of those who may be considered to be "men of light and leading." It is a delusion for them to suppose that they are such men, and that the population of a great city, comprising so large a number of Europeans, would submit to such ignorant treatment of public questions.

March 24. P. C

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chiarini's Circus, 3-30 p. m.
Volunteer Parade, Esplanade, 4-30 p.m.
Lecture, by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, University Hall, 5 p. m
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "The Post Boy," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived on the 24th instant:—Kate (s), from Cardiff; Nicosian (s), Leith. Yesterday:—Calder, from Bussorah; Raclia (s), Newcastle; Lord Nelson (s), Penarth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calcutta (s), to K. Coast and Kurrachee; Rosetta (s), Australia; S. W. Kelly (s), Moulmein; Irene Morris (s), Marseilles; Zambesi (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Tenedos entered the dock yesterday.

MR. SERJEANT ATKINSON will deliver his third University lecture this day at 5 p.m. Subject: "The Principles of Law." All persons are invited.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.—Yesterday morning, and also about noonday, we had a slight drizzling fall of rain nearly all over the city, which lasted about a quarter of an hour.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar lake for the week ending Saturday, 19th March, was 49 feet and 9 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 50 feet and 5 tenths.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.—Callee Khan Mahomed Khan, a ship labourer employed on board the ship Morayshire, accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel, sustaining a fracture of the spine. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mahadoo Byroo, a barber, was yesterday committed by Mr. P. Ryan to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. He stands charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, by causing the death of his wife, Rungoo, on or about the 26th February last, by stabbing her in the abdomen with a pair of scessors. The circumstances of the case have been reported.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo cart-driver, aged 13 years, while driving his cart, laden with bags of ground-nuts, and when in the act of climbing from his seat on to the top of the bales, slipped and fell, and the cart-wheel passed over him, causing a compound fracture of the right elbow joint, with fracture of three of his ribs. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where amputation of the arm was performed.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Kalla Jeewa, a potter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust, in respect of sundry silver ornaments and articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 49, the property of Govind Kawa. The prisoner obtained the articles from the complainant on the pretence of attending a marriage ceremony, and mortgaged them to certain Marwarree money-lenders. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammatepora, on view of the body of Luxumee, a woman, aged 22 years. The deceased, who had been suffering from ill-health for some time, committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. A verdict to that effect was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday, at Girgaum Back-road, on view of the body of Sonoo Balloo, a hack shigram driver, who committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.—A third inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at Cowasjee Patel Tank-road, on view of the body of Kanjee Bhana, a tile turner, aged 30 years, who committed suicide by drowning himself in the Cowasjee Patel Tank. Deceased had no fixed place of residence, had had no employment for the past ten months, and was an habitual drunkard.

A FRACAS AT BHAMBHOORDA.—We are sorry to learn that last Wednesday afternoon a *fracas* took place at the Bhambhoorda bazaar between the butchers and mhangs of the village. Several of the Mahomedans were very severely beaten with sticks and stones, and matters, indeed, assumed a serious aspect. Strange to say, however, not a single policeman was at hand, nor could one be seen any where in the market or village. The Mahomedans were therefore obliged to repair to the city and lodge their complaint, when some of the mhangs were arrested and confined in the lock-up.—*Deccan Herald.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

THE 18th Regt. N. I. having been relieved at Kurrachee and Hyderabad by the 28th Regiment (2nd Beloochees), will be moved by sea and rail to Poona, leaving a detachment of 100 men at Tanna, *en route* in relief of the detachment 25th Regt. N. L. I., which will rejoin its head-quarters at Bombay.

The head-quarters and right wing of the 18th Regt. N. I. arrived at Bombay in the Patrick Stewart on the 24th instant, and the left wing may be expected on the 1st proximo.

The 19th Regt. N. I., on return from Afghanistan about the 27th instant, will be moved by sea and rail to Munmar, and march thence to Malegaon, where the regiment will be located.

The depôt of the 19th Regiment will be moved from Sholapur (by rail to Munmar) to Malegaon, under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Poona Division.

The 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, on return from Afghanistan about the 9th proximo, will embark at Kurrachee, and move to Deesa and Rajkot.

The squadron for Rajkot will land at Porebunder, and march thence to its destination.

The head-quarters and two squadrons for Deesa will move by rail from Bombay to Ahmedabad, and march thence to their destination.

The 89th Regiment has been ordered to furnish a detachment of 100 men for Kolhapur. The party will march from Belgaum as soon as the barracks at Kolhapur are ready for occupation.

DIVINE SERVICE.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p. m., and in the library of the Bunder at 10-20 a. m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p. m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Buckinghamshire. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m., and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. precisely.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Rev. C. W. Park, who expects to leave India at the end of this month, will (D. V.) preach in the chapel, Bellasis-road, Byculla, to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 6 o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE NURSEY MILLS.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA AND ANOTHER *vs.* THE NURSEY S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs, the trustees of a settlement executed by Mr. Kessowjee Naik, on 12th October, 1866, sought to recover from the official liquidators of the defendant company Rs. 5,587-8, for the use of certain warehouses or godowns situated on the south side of the Jail-road, and forming a portion of the trust settlement. The Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the defendants. The defendants denied that any of the goods manufactured by them were ever warehoused in the godowns in question, alleging that, if they were, they were so warehoused by the firm of Vadilal Sakurchund or under their directions; and that the latter were therefore the tenants for the use of the godowns, and not the defendants. The case was heard before his Lordship for some days, and was adjourned in view to a settlement being come to. To-day the Advocate-General said that the defendants had admitted the plaintiffs' claim, but that they wanted to know separately the claims against the four mill companies that were managed by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. A further adjournment was therefore applied for.

Mr. Latham, for the defendants, said he would agree, on the condition that the plaintiffs should assist the defendants in a suit against Sakulchund Nagurdas, who had used the godowns.

The Advocate-General said his clients would have no objection to assist. The case was then adjourned until Tuesday next.

HOW THE ASSETS OF SOME BUBBLE COMPANIES WERE SOLD.

MUNCHERSHAW BEJONJEE VS. CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff was some time ago the official liquidator of the Alliance Bank of Bombay. The defendants are Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy, Dyal Ruttonsey, Allarakhia Sewjee, Damodhar Heerjee, and Cassum Nensey and Curmally Nensey, sons and legal representatives of Nensey Dewjee. Mr. Starling and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Cumroodin and Dyabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General and Mr. Fraser, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, for the second defendant; Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for Damodhur Heerjee; Mr. Farran and Mr. Telang, instructed by the same solicitors, for Dyal Ruttonsey, who is in his native country; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the other defendants.

The circumstances under which the suit was brought are these. On the 5th September, 1866, it was resolved that the affairs of the Alliance Bank of Bombay be wound up voluntarily; and liquidators, other than the plaintiff, were subsequently appointed for the purpose. In 1868 the plaintiff offered to purchase the assets of the bank on the terms that he should pay the then existing and future debts of the bank, and the cost of continuing the liquidation thereof, and should also pay to the shareholders Rs. 6-8 per share. On 1st May, 1868, the voluntary liquidators assigned all the assets to the plaintiff, who was afterwards appointed by the court a liquidator of the bank in their stead. He now stated by his plaint that he had no beneficial interest whatever in the purchase, but had made the offer as the nominee and trustee of the defendants; and that the assignment was made to him only as such nominee. Subsequently to the assignment, that is, in May, 1868, the second defendant became a partner with the first in the purchase of the assets of the bank to the extent of five-sixths in the profit and loss thereof. In June, 1878, the official liquidator of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean bank, established a claim against the Alliance Bank for Rs. 11,200, which was confirmed on appeal. On the 16th October, 1879, the plaintiff was permitted by the court to resign his office of liquidator of the bank, and Mr. Henry Stead, the agent of the official liquidator of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, was appointed liquidator in his stead. He (Mr. Stead) had demanded of the plaintiff the amount of the claim of the London Bank, and all other claims which plaintiff was liable to pay under the assignment of the 1st May, 1868. In November 1874 the second defendant filed a suit in the High Court against the plaintiff and the first defendant, praying, *inter alia*, that they might be ordered to account to him for all moneys received in respect of the assets of the Alliance Bank since 1st May, 1868. In March, 1876, the matters in difference in that suit were referred to the arbitration of Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, who by his award directed the plaintiff and the first defendant to pay Rs. 10,000 to the second defendant, in full satisfaction of his claim in that suit. In September, 1878, an attempt was made to set aside the award, which, however, was confirmed in the following month, the second defendant undertaking not to set it up as a bar to any claim against him in respect of the London Bank's claim. In October, 1878, the second defendant obtained a decree against the plaintiff and the first defendant in terms of the award; but the decree had not been executed. The plaintiff submitted in the present suit that he was entitled to be indemnified by the defendants against the claim of the London Bank, and all other claims arising out of the assignment of 1st May, 1868.

The first defendant alleged that the other defendants were partners in the purchase of the assets of the Alliance Bank, and that if the plaintiff's claim be established, they ought to be decreed to indemnify plaintiff according to their respective shares in the partnership. The plaintiff is indebted to him (first defendant) in various sums of money lent and advanced on securities of shares, aggregating Rs. 15,000, and he had negligently and improperly failed to recover assets belonging to the bank, particularly a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 due from Jewraj Megjee and Co. to the bank on a decree of this court, &c., in consequence of which he (first defendant) had sustained a loss which he sought to set off against the plaintiff's claim.

The other defendants generally denied that they were in any way liable to the plaintiff, who was not entitled to any relief as against them. They were not aware whether the plaintiff had or had not any beneficial interest in the purchase of the assets of the Alliance Bank; but they averred that he was not a nominee or trustee of theirs in such purchase, nor was the assignment of the assets made to plaintiff as such nominee or trustee.

Evidence was heard in the case during the day. At the rising of the court Mr. Telang, whose client was absent from Bombay, asked for a week's adjournment, saying a telegram would be sent at once to his client to come down to Bombay. The application was not acceded to; and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday next.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—MARCH 25.

(Before Mr. WARDEN.)

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

W. L. HUDSON VS. TULLOKCHAND JETHA.

THIS was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 257-1-5, being the amount of damages he sustained by re-selling two cases of prints on account of the defendant. Plaintiff had brought the suit in the beginning of March, when he was non-suited, because, in the opinion of his Honour, the case was then incomplete on the question of damages. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jehangeer for the defendant.

The facts of the case are briefly these. On the 18th September the plaintiff accepted the defendant's indent for certain goods, and sent it to his agents in London. It was understood that the goods should be delivered in six weeks, by the manufacturers to the agents in London. They arrived here in the middle of January, when the defendant refused to take delivery, on the ground that, according to the terms of the contract between the parties, they should have come here some days earlier, that is, in the beginning of January at the latest. The defendant also disputed damages. In the fresh suit, heard to-day, the plaintiff called, among other witnesses, European and native, one Curramchand Callianjee, who belonged to the firm of Ludha Culliaji, to prove the sale of the two cases of prints to his firm, at Rs. 3-4 per piece. The witness stated that he succeeded in selling the whole stock at a profit of about a rupee per piece. A Parsee clerk belonging to the Custom House was also examined, to show that the goods were valued, after due inquiries by the appraiser, at the very same price at which they were sold to Ludha Callianji. The goods, therefore, it was contended on behalf of the plaintiff, were not undersold.

Witnesses were called for the defence, who stated that the sale at Rs. 3-4 per piece was much below the usual market price for such goods; that they, as dealers in the commodity, would have offered a much higher price, say, Rs. 4-8 per piece, if the sale had been publicly made, and that the profit of nearly a rupee per piece was enormous.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said that the delivery was made in time; but he thought that the goods might have fetched a higher price had the sale been publicly advertised. His Honour therefore held the price at which Ludha Callianji resold the goods was a fair one, and he accordingly gave a verdict for Rs. 145, and costs.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Library on Thursday, the 17th March. Present: Surgeon-Major J. Pinkerton, M.D., Vice-President, in the chair; Messrs. N. Spencer, K. R. Kama, J. Janni, C. A. Stuart, E. Rehatsek, Anandrao Bhaskerji, Drs. J. M. Barbour and Atmaram Pandurung; Mr. A. Bourquin, and Mr. W. M. Wood, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the following gentlemen were ballotted for and duly elected members of the Society:—J. F. Muir, Esq., C.S.; W. J. Best, Esq.

The Secretary placed on the table two sets of coins—(1). Copper, received from the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, in the North-Western Provinces, found in the ruins of an old town near Rohtak, known by the name of Khokrakote. (2). Silver, from Basti, N.-W. Provinces. Both of these sets are supposed to be of the Indo-Sassian class, and are often spoken of as "balustrade" coins; but the device that has acquired that designation is explained to be a much conventionalised and degenerate representation of a Zoroastrian fire-altar. The following is a summary of the account of the discovery of the copper coins, communicated by Mr. O. Wood, Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak:—The ruined town of Khokrakote is situated to the north of Rohtak, and, according to tradition, hundreds of years have passed since it was abandoned. The town of Rohtak is said to have been founded "a few thousand years ago" by Raja Rohtak, son of Raja Prichand, from whom the town derived its name. It is said there was an extensive fort on the site of Khokrakote, with a small population, which gradually removed to Rohtak. With a view to discover these antiquarian relics, the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, Mr. O. Wood, had the site of the old fort excavated. After digging to the depth of eight or ten feet, ruined walls were disclosed, and a quantity of refuse relics. After deeper digging, a second set of ruined walls and a small room were discovered, and afterwards a third set of walls, under which a small earthen pot containing these copper coins was found. Both these and the silver coins are figured in Mr. Thomas's Prinsep, Plate XXXIV., Figs. 12 and 13.

The following letter from the Imperial Mineralogical Museum, Vienna, forwarding two prepared specimens of meteorites, was read; and it was resolved to convey the Society's thanks to the Museum authorities:—

Vienna, 19th October, 1880. To the Secretary of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society. Dear Sir,—I beg to offer the best thanks of our Imperial Mineralogical Museum to your Society for sending the beautiful piece of Kalumbi meteorite, together with the notes of Mr. Lyon upon its form and chemical composition. I have been allowed by the Intendant of our Museum to prepare for the collection of the B. B. R. A. Society: 1—An instructive plate of noluca meteoric iron, 154·5 grammes weight, showing, besides the kamacite, tainite, and plessite of the Widman stadhian figures, two very regular nodules of graphite, surrounded by irregular troilite, a little shining shreibersite and some particles of black magnetite. The plate is etched so as to show very well the systems of diagonal lines on the kamacites. 2. A good piece of a green brechi *Jowa Co (Amana)* 12th Feb., 1875, differing from all other stones of this date, whose interior is of a uniform grey colour, while this stone has only likeness with Orvinio, Italy, 31st August 1872, and Chantomey, 5th August, 1812, 29 grammes. Perhaps you may allow me to come back again to the *Dhulia* meteorite. As the piece seems to be too small for disjoining a parcel sufficient for slicing, I should be glad to have for our collection a splinter of a few grammes, if possible, with a little crush. We should offer to your collection some very instructive and seldom (rare) meteorite in exchange, so as not to let you regret to have made this transaction.—Yours, &c.,

Dr. Aristides Boeznier.

Mr. Rehatsek then read from his paper "Specimens of Pre-Islamitic Poetry, selected and translated from the Hamasah," of which the following is an abstract:—

None of the poets who lived before the time of Islam are known to have left long poems, and if any such existed they must have been lost. The language of those early times, moreover, contains words and locutions which are no longer current, so that if it were not for the aid of early commentaries, composed at a time when the difficulty of ascertaining the sense of ancient poetry began to increase, it would in our time be very difficult, and in many cases absolutely impossible to ascertain it with precision. As Abu Tamman, who collected the poems of the Hamasah, died about A. H. 228 (A. D. 842—3), the work can, of course, not contain pieces later than that date. He is, moreover, known to have given preference to ancient ones, and to have excluded such as were composed during his time, so that less than a score of these occur in the *Hamasah*, which contains 834 pieces in all. In this paper small pieces of twenty-five poets who lived before the time of Islam are given, and as far as could be done the occasion on which the verses were recited, the time when each poet flourished, as well as other information which appeared worthy of interest is specified.

On the motion of Rev. A. Bourquin, seconded by Mr. K. R. Kama, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Rehatsek for his paper.

In supporting this motion, Mr. Wood elicited from Mr. Rehatsek certain general remarks on the Arabs and their literary history which, *inter alia*, were to the effect (1) that Arabic is the only ancient language (*not* excepting Hebrew) still used as a living tongue, which is the same as that of its ancient literature; (2) but the literary life of the Arabs has long since terminated; old Arabic works have been reproduced and occasionally commentaries re-written within modern times; but there is no new effort, and the very faculty of literary initiation seems lost. Mr. Rehatsek added, that if any revival of political life be possible in Arabia, it can only be by means of some European influence being brought to bear on the people. Mr. Wood, in rejoinder, recalled the mention by Mr. Wilfrid Blount of some remarkable Emir in north-western Arabia whom that well-informed traveller believed to be capable of renewing the national life of the Arabs: but, Mr. Wood admitted that, as nothing further had been heard of this Arab patriot, this seemed to confirm Mr. Rehatsek's discouraging dictum.

Several books, pamphlets, &c., presented to the Society, including Dr. A. C. Burnell's Classified Index of Sanskrit MSS. in the Palace at Tanjore, were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the donors.

BENGAL.

THE DURBHUNGA SHOOTING PARTY.—The party formed by the Maharajah of Durbhunga consists of the Maharajah himself, Major R. C. Money, Earl de Grey, Col. Owen Williams, Col. Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Captain MacCall, and others. This second shooting excursion has turned out far more successful than the first one organised by the Maharajah. On the first occasion, the beat was eastwards towards the Terai, and the sport was poor. On the present occasion, the party are hunting the country about ninety miles from Durbhunga on the Nepal frontier. The bag so far consists of a great lot of deer, some sambhur, pigs, and quite a quantity of black partridge. In the first three days, they got four or five tigers, one of which charged home most gallantly, and provided a very great amount of excitement before he was disposed of.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE BANGALORE CENSUS.—The population of Bangalore during the ten years from 1871-81 has increased from 81,810 to 92,156, or by more than 10,000. The following are the statistics of the station:—

	1881	1871
Civil including Jails, Hospital and Railway D partments	80,735	70,791
Military	11,421	11,019
Total	92,156	81,810

—*Spectator.*

THE SAD OCCURRENCE AT VEPERY.—We regret to record that Mr. Margoschis' butler Pauliem, who was shot yesterday in the right eye, died this moring at the General Hospital. An inquest will be held over the body by Dr. Conran, the Deputy Coroner, this evening. Mr. Margoschis was yesterday evening removed to the Lunatic Asylum. —*Mail*, Mar. 23.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE AMOUNTING TO MURDER.—Further enquiries were made by Dr. C. G. Conran, Deputy Coroner, until late last night, regarding the death of a criminal patient in the Lunatic Asylum, who was beaten to death by three or four others on Sunday last. From the evidence brought before the Coroner, it appeared that the four men implicated in the matter, were prisoners convicted upon various charges of theft, murder, and attempting to murder, &c., and when sent by the jail authorities to the Lunatic Asylum, they were considered, by the medical officers who transferred them, sane, and since then they have exhibited no signs to cause them to alter that opinion. It did not appear, however, that the men had any particular animosity against the deceased, but they rushed upon him suddenly in the weaving enclosure of the Asylum, and killed him. The jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder against the men coupled with a rider, requesting Government to increase the number of European warders for the criminal enclosure, as the jury considered that one European to more than forty criminal patients, was utterly insufficient.—*Mail.*

MR. J. M. MACLEAN ON THE RESULTS OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

I PASS now to the consideration of the more difficult branch of my subject—the effect, namely, on the fortunes of the people of India of England's relations with that country. Is it the case that the alliance between the two nations is mutually advantageous, or are all the benefits of it enjoyed by one, while the other suffers the loss, not only of its political liberties, but even of the legitimate rewards of industry, and the natural increase of the fruits of the earth? It is not too much to say that India is believed by many Englishmen—such is the force of persistent misrepresentation—to have been brought to the brink of ruin by the imperial burdens mercilessly imposed upon her. The phrase, "The Bankruptcy of India," is often used as if it described an actual fact, instead of the vision of an overwrought and distempered imagination. The English peace established throughout India is declared to be as baleful as the *Pax Romana* was to some of the provinces of the Roman Empire; but the reproach addressed by the Roman historian to his countrymen, *Solitudinem facinut pacem appellant*, does not apply in this case. England's crime, on the contrary, appears to be that, under her rule, the Indian population has multiplied too freely for the productiveness of the soil; that the yearly drain of wealth to England has so impoverished the country as to leave no margin of the means of subsistence stored up against the years of famine which recur at regular intervals; and that, consequently, when a scarcity comes, the people, taxed to the utmost limit of human endurance, perish by millions, because they have neither food enough at home to eat, nor the money wherewith to purchase it abroad. English Imperialism is, in fact, we are told, killing itself by the exhaustion of its victim. Well, this gloomy picture must strike with amazement anyone who is familar with the outward signs of the steadily increasing prosperity of India. Can it be possible that a revenue, steady in growth and easy of collection, that populous and wealthy cities, a floursing foreign trade, the rapid development of many new industries, and a general rise in the standard of living among the labouring classes of the population, which are the accepted marks of well-being in all other States, only conceal in India a deep-seated disease which is wasting away the body politic? Let us examine attentively the statistics of trade on which the believers in India's impending ruin chiefly rely. I have already shown you how profitable this trade is to England, but we are told that it must be in an equal degree unprofitable to India, since that country, according to the Custom-house returns, exports every year twenty millions worth of produce, for which she gets nothing back. The fallacy of this argument lies in the assumption that the Custom-house returns afford a complete balance-sheet of the transactions between the two countries. To find out what India really gets in exchange for her exports of produce, you must add to the imports of merchandise and treasure so many millions for interest on English capital invested in India in a hundred different ways, and so many more for the wages of the skilled English labour employed in her service; and when these additions have been made to the valuations of the Custom-house authorities, India is found to be no loser by her foreign commerce. This conclusion is further borne out by an analysis of the kind of imports she receives. She does not, as a poor country necessarily would do, take back the value of her exports of cotton, indigo, seeds, tea, coffee, and spices in food and clothing for her people. She imports what foreign merchandise she requires, and is paid the balance in gold and silver.

Mr. Goschen's Committee of 1876, on the depreciation of silver, calculated that, in the 40 years between 1835-36 and 1874-75, Indian absorbed, in round numbers, silver to the amount of £200,000,000, and gold to the amount of £100,000,000. The whole of this gold, and probably the greater portion of the silver, was manufactured into ornaments or hoarded. Since 1876, when the opinion generally prevailed that a steady decline had began in the Eastern demand for bullion, the imports into India have continued on the same scale, and it is not a little remarkable that, in the famine year, 1877-78, they amounted to the sum, unprecedented since the era of the American civil war, of more than £15,000,000. Now it is surely preposterous to assert that a country, which is thus shown to be at the present day, as it has been for many centuries, "the sink of the precious metals," can be sinking more deeply every year into a state of hopeless poverty.

But, it may be said, granted the unreality of the supposed drain of wealth from India, and that the larger amount of capital now devoted to agriculture, and the increased facilities of communication give her a surplus stock of produce by the sale of which to foreign nations she can steadily enrich herself, still the question remains, if the wealth thus acquired is fairly distributed among the people, and especially among the cultivators of the soil, there must be something rotten in the state of any country in which wealth accumulates in a few hands, while the mass of the population become poorer every day. Now, a very strong opinion has recently been expressed by Mr. James Caird, who, as a great authority on agriculture, was nominated, by the late Government, a member of the Indian Famine Commission, that, "so far our success in India has resulted rather in the conquest of vast possessions than in elevating the individual man." The cultivator is, as a rule he thinks the slave of the money-lender. It is not, however, denied that the stock of capital available for investment in agriculture has increased, or that there is a steady extension of cultivation. If, nevertheless, the condition of the actual cultivation in some parts of the country has deteriorated, the cause of this decay must be sought in the habits of the people. The tendency of modern trade is to sweep away the middleman, by bringing the ryot, or peasant proprietor, into direct communication with the European markets, and thus enabling him to make larger profits on the sale of his produce; but no change of this kind can permanently benefit small holders, who have no money of their own, who think it a mark of respectability to be deep in their bankers' books, and who, by an honourable custom, make themselves responsible for their fathers' debts. The ryots of the Deccan had a magnificent opportunity of making themselves and their families for ever independent of the village usurer during the five years of the American civil war, when the price of Indian cotton was more than quadrupled. But they fancied, as the Bombay Government did, that this exceptional period of prosperity could be maintained; and so, while they, on the one hand, exercised no thrift, the Government, on the other hand, raised their rents, until, in the long period of falling prices which succeeded the American war, their situation became intolerable. The remedy sought by the Government for this state of things is the limitation of usury; but there can be no more grievous economical mistake than, in the hope of averting political mischief, to root an impoverished peasantry in the soil, and drive capital away from cultivation. But Mr. Caird goes on to say that the condition of "the landless labourer" is still more deplorable than that of the cultivator. Though wages have risen at the centres of industry, this is not the case in the purely agricultural parts of the country. In such localities the labourer gets the same dole that he got in the last generation. The numbers of such people are increasing, and their condition is becoming every ten years more desperate. Thus the greatest difficulty with which the Indian statesman is confronted is overpopulation with constant increase, and his first and main duty will be to carry out a policy under which the people may be enabled to provide themselves with food. An exhausted agriculture and an increasing population must come to a dead lock." Elsewhere he says, "Population is increasing, the price of food is rising, the production of it, as shown by exports, scarcely advances; whilst, as the number of the landless class who depend on wages is constantly growing; the supply of labour, in the absence of industries other than agriculture, must soon exceed the demand. Already their wages bear a less proportion to the price of food than in any country of which we have knowledge. The common price of grain in the Southern States of America, on which the free black labourer is fed, is the same as that of the Indian labourer, viz., 50 to 60 lb. the rupee. But his wages are eight times that of the Indian 2s. to 2s. 3d., against 3d. a day, whilst the climate is much the same in its demands for clothing and shelter." The reply of the Government of India to this formidable indictment is an admission that "the population of some parts of India, is very dense, especially in the Ganges Valley, from Saharanpur, in the north-west, to Tipperah, in the south-east," and that it is "in some parts, already too thick for the country and its produce." At the same time the Government maintains what, in face of this admission, would seem to be the paradox, that wages have risen in India during the last 20 years. The wages of skilled labour of all kinds have risen considerably, but even the wages of rural labourers show a distinct improvement." Dr. W. W. Hunter, in his recent lectures, seems to take almost as unfavourable a view of the case as Mr. Caird does. Speaking of the increase in numbers of the inhabitants of British India, he says:—

"The average population is now 211 to the square mile. How thick this population is may be realised from the fact that fertile France has only 150 persons to the square mile; while even in crowded England, wherever the density approaches 200 to the square mile, it ceases to be a rural population, and has to live, to a greater or less extent, by manufactures, mining, or city industries. Throughout wide districts in India, each acre of land has to feed a human being for a year. In certain smaller areas of Bengal, two persons have to live on the produce of each cultivated acre or 1,280 persons to the cultivated square mile. We speak of the poverty and the miserably small farms of the Irish peasant. Well, Ireland has, according to the last census, 169 persons to the square mile. But we can take 13 districts of Northern India, equal in size to Ireland, which have to support an average of 680 persons to the square mile, or over one person to each acre."

I venture to protest against the tone of exaggeration which pervades criticisms of this sort. The average population of Belgium to the square mile is 451; of England and Wales, 389; of Saxony, 377; of the Netherlands, 291; of the Chinese empire, 289; of Great Britain and Ireland, 265; of Wurtemberg, 249, and of Italy, 237. India, therefore, is very far from topping the list, and Germany, with a population of 193 to the square mile, treads very closely on her heels. But the superabundant population of India is mainly to be found in the broad valley of the Lower Ganges, which possesses a soil of unrivalled fertility, and is capable of maintining probably twenty times the population that could live upon an equal area of territory in the German Empire. Dr. Hunter declares that, "after a minute comparison of the condition of the Bengali peasant in our own times with the facts disclosed in the old manuscript records, he is compelled to the conclusion that, throughout large areas, the struggle for life is harder than when the country first passed into our hands." I hope he will publish the evidence which appears to him to justify this conclusion, for the opinion of employers of labour in other parts of India is that the Bengali is, as a rule, deaf to all the inducements to emigration held out to him, because he is, on the whole, tolerably well satisfied with his lot. His wants are few and easily supplied; and when Mr. Caird contrasts his condition with that of the free black labourer in America, he forgets that Indian coolies have for ages, under native, no less than under British rule, been accustomed to do a comparatively slight amount of daily labour for wages which they can live upon, but which would hardly keep body and soul together in any other country in the world. The indignation which is sometimes felt by Englishmen when they hear that in India the labourer is paid at the rate of 4d. to 6d. a day is quite misplaced. By religion and custom, all classes of Hindus are, as a rule, wonderfully abstemious; and the picture painted a hundred years ago of the Peishwa, or head of the Mahratta nation, sitting on horseback, with his spear stuck in the ground by his side, and making his dinner off a handful of parched grain, represents no extraordinary incident, but the usual way of life of all the Maharattas, from prince to peasant. Possibly, even the English rural labourer, earning his 15s. to 20s. a week, but compelled to live on animal food and strong drink, and to buy plenty of warm clothing, and yet unable at all times guard himself against cold and hunger, might envy the Indian coolie with his 4d. a day, who can be content with his meal of rice or grain, and with, perhaps, only a rag round his loins, is secured by his genial climate from knowing what is meant by the cold, which is the worst enemy of the poor in Northern Europe. One thing that usually escapes notice is the effect of the general employment of Indian women and children in out-door labour. This custom lowers the nominal rate of wages of the men, while, at the same time, it may treble or quadruple the earnings of each family.

The whole controversy about over-population resolves itself into this question:—Are the rates of wages relatively higher or lower in proportion to the prices of food-grains than they were ten or twenty years ago? It is unnecessary to go further back in our inquiry, because, if the process of exhaustion is really going on in India, it ought to be more plainly visible in its later than its earlier stages. The elaborate report of the Famine Commission contains no exact information on the subject, and while some of the Commissioners vehemently assert that the economical condition of the country is on the whole improving, others are bitterly dissatisfied with it. As the evidence taken by the Commission has not been published, we have no means of estimating the comparative value of these conclusions. I have thought, therefore, that it might be worth while to collect information on the subject from independent sources, and I have received from Mr. Middleton, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Glover and Co., the well-known railway contractors, and, I should think, the largest employers of labour in India, a valuable paper embodying the results of his many years' experience in the North-West and Central Provinces. He says:—

"North-West Provinces.—I am of opinion that labour in general has increased to the extent of an average of 33 per cent.; some more, some less, but that the largest increase has been in the common coolie labour. The reasons for this are various:—1. Increase of work, consequent on the country being opened out by railways, &c. 2. Increase of acreage under cultivation. 3. Increase of various industries such as cotton and wool mills, the tea industry, and similar highly cultivated productions opened out by Europeans. 4. The greater cost of food caused by the facilities of drawing away to the sea-ports for exportation of all surplus grain. Skilled labour has undoubtedly not made the strides that the ordinary working or coolie labour has made, and this I attribute to a larger number being trained every year as artisans—to my knowledge ryots have educated their sons as masons, carpenters, &c. I hold, that although population has slightly increased in the last decade, the average of grain food raised has in no way decreased. The country has passed through several years of under-average crops, but in the history of India and other countries such visitations have been not uncommon. They were far more severe in their results in ancient times, through the want of information and means of transit for food, but that the country is even now overburdened with population is what no one intimately acquainted with these provinces would assert. So far from such being the case (I speak from direct personal experience), it is now much more difficult to collect a large number of labourers on earth-work (which is the labour-key in this country) than formerly, at much enhanced rates, although they are also treated better. The working man is more independent for their daily food on the hand-to-mouth system, and I consider that the largely increased use of railways, as means of moving long distances, shows an accumulation of wealth which did not exist previously. Now, such accumulation could only have resulted from a smaller increase in the price of food than of wages, and the price of food is a sure indication of the too dense or meagre population of a district."

"Central Provinces.—Here there has been a large increase in the population, but not nearly in proportion to the increase of cultivation, and to the increase of returns per acre. Nowhere in India have the people bettered their position in the last ten years more than in this province. Grain is certainly somewhat dearer through the facilities given by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway for exportation, but wages are quite 50 per cent. higher, through the agricultural population having benefited by increase of food-grains. Vast tracts yet remain to be brought under the plough, and these provinces could support several millions more than they do; but while district officers are doing their utmost to import labour from the (so-called) teeming population of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, the fields sigh in vain for the rural population they hold out such rich attractions to. From the above consideration, I am of opinion that, apart from increased skilled cultivation, India can yet feed on its present production a population greater than now depends on it."

Mr. Glover himself writes:—

"In the North-West Provinces and Rajputana where I have been engaged in making Railways since 1872, labour has not only risen in value by about 50 per cent., but it has become scarce in proportion, this scarcity being, no doubt, caused by the increased demand for labour on the fresh land taken into cultivation and by the gradual extension of railways. Wherever a railway is made, labour at once increases in price very much, and has never again receded to the price paid when a line was first started. In Bombay itself labour has certainly increased in price from 30 to 50 per cent. during the past ten years."

This statement with regard to Bombay is confirmed by my own experience of the rise in the wages of domestic servants, and labour of all kinds, in the Presidency town, at all events; and one cause assigned for the deterioration in the quality of the recruits for the Bombay Army of late years is that the soldiers pay, once thought very liberal, is now less than the wages which can be earned by the same class of men in civil life. A gentleman, who has had great experience in letting contracts for large works in and near the city of Bombay, writes to me:—

"In 1868-69 the rates for coolies on the roads was from 3 to 4 annas a day, it is now 5 annas. Two to 3 annas was the charge for women coolies, now the charge is 4 annas. The rates for skilled labour in 1869, as compared with those now paid were, a good mason, 8 to 12 annas, now Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 annas a day; carpenters, 8 annas, now 12 annas to Re. 1."

In the rural districts of the Bombay Presidency, of course, the change has not been so marked. My friend, Mr. John Gordon, the secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, whose masterly papers on financial and economical questions are familiar to all persons interested in Indian affairs, has taken much trouble to supply me with tables, showing the variations in the prices of food and of skilled and unskilled labour throughout the different districts of the Bombay Presidency during the last ten years. These tables are too elaborate to be placed before you here, but I propose to print them in an appendix. I may say generally that they show very remarkable changes in the prices of food, while the rates for skilled labour have improved considerably in most districts, and those for unskilled labour have either remained stationary, or slightly increased. The food grains of Western India, jowari and bajri, are kinds of millet which are never exported, and which, therefore, are quite unaffected by the development of the trade with foreign countries. Their price varies with the more or less propitious character of the rainy season. Thus, in December 1877 (a year of famine), only nine seers of jowari could be bought for a rupee in one of the rural collectorates, while, in December, 1880, 29 seers could be bought for the same money. The lot of the labourer, whose wages remain stationary, is, therefore, good or bad according to the abundance or scarcity of the seasons; and the evidence of these figures so far as it goes, proves that, even in districts remote from the centres of industry, the "individual man," whose interests Mr. Caird wishes us to care for, has not been injured by British rule.

(To be continued.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

INCOMPARABLE BULL WHISKY.

A chance to the consumers of Scotch Whisky. To be sold by public auction at our rooms THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M.—3 quarter casks and ten or more dozen in boxes. Sold retail in Calcutta, Rs. 48 per dozen. Offers will also be taken in quantities in quarter casks.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at the ground floor of the Old High Court Building, opposite the Dockyard, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

A few lots of wearing apparel, uniform dress, set of plated handle dessert knives and forks, muffineers, table knives and forks, &c., &c., the property of two deceased officers.

The property of an officer leaving station, comprising glassware, blackwood camp table in 2 pieces, drawing-room and cane chairs, handsome dinner and dessert services, electro-plated side dishes and candlesticks, camp cots, chest of drawers, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property of Government:—
1 diamond surpage, a few lots of rich silk piece-goods, such as pieces of blue gauge and satin, white and pale yellow brocades, scarlet shawls, silk gauge, satin, striped, and coloured poplins, blue brocade with flowers, &c., &c.
By order of the Commissioner of Police—
4 tins gun-powder, about 1 lb. each.
8 tins percussion caps; about 250 caps in each.
2 powder measures, 1 large and 1 small.

AT 1 P. M.

1 pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Australian geldings, go in single and double harness, have been regularly driven, very quiet and steady.
1 pair of handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, go in single and double harness.
3 Fox-hounds, the property of the Bombay Hunt, have been regularly hunted throughout the past season.
1 handsome dark chesnut pony, young and sound, an excellent saddle pony, broken to harness.
1 handsome serviceable brougham with a handsome fast-trotting chesnut Arab horse and plated mounted single harness.
1 handsome English-built mail-phaeton, in very good order.
1 child's pony with saddle.
1 pair handsome fast-trotting Persian galloways.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., at Victoria Road, Byculla, the valuable household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, piano, &c., the property of R. P. Brunton, Esq. Also on the same day at 6-30 a.m., a collection of plants in excellent growth, consisting of palms, crotons, draconeas, ferns, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery, and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, horses and carriages, &c., &c., the property of D. Cama, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th March, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

BONA FIDE (GENUINE) SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a very handsome large size flint glass acquariam fitted and grand stand with fountain pipe, &c., an English-built circular fronted miniature brougham, rich China flower vases, the property of John S. Maidment, Esq.

The date of the sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th March, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th April next for the FEED, SHOEING, and VETERINARY TREATMENT for two years of the HORSES belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenders should specify the rates per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART, Presidency Postmaster,
Bombay General Post Office, dated 21st March, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of a change in the law effected by Act IX. of 1881 the ASSETS of ESTATES that come under the administration of the Administrator General will no longer be retained for the period of one year, but will be DISTRIBUTED amongst the persons entitled at the expiration of the period especified in the advertisements which will appear from time to time in the local papers. Such advertisements will be inserted once weekly, and the public are hereby required to take NOTICE that CLAIMS must be sent in punctually against estates by the time specified in such advertisements, or else they will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.
Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 18th March, 1881.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

WALTER ALEXANDER, late of Kotree.
JOHN EDWARD WALTON, late of Pershore in the county of Worcester, Hotel Proprietor.
SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN SIMPSON, late in Medical Charge of the 23rd Bombay N. L. I.
DR. JOSEPH VICTOR DUCKWORTH, late Civil Surgeon, Bassim.
LIEUT.-COL. A. M. SHEWELL, late Deputy Commissary-General, Kandahar.
G. R. ABERIGH-MACKAY, late Principal of the Indore Residency College.
JOHN HUDSON, late Engine-driver, I. V. State Railway.
PEDRO RODRIGUES, late Native of Goa.
CHARLES JOSEPH PHILLIPS, late of Bombay and Poona.
HENRY BROOKS, late Guard, G. I. P. Ry. Company.
OSCAR CHARLES MARTIN, late Contractor.
CHARLES C. GRONDONA, late Italian Consul at Bombay.
GENERAL HENRY FRANCIS BROOKE, late Adjutant General of the Bombay Army.
C. WHITE, late Civil Engineer, Bhownuggur.
WM. INGRAM, late Permanent Way Inspector, Kandahar State Railway.
JAMES BENNIE, late of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Company.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS upon, being INDEBTED to, or HOLDING PROPERTY belonging to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent into the undersigned at his Office within ONE MONTH from date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the period the assets of the estates will be distributed and the said claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay,
18th March, 1881.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

KHANDALLA.
HARDWICKE'S HOTEL.

TERMS: Rs 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every Train. Good Stabling.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

COLABA HOTEL (COLABA)

IS beautifully situated on the seashore, with a fine view over the Harbour, Back Bay, Malabar Hill, &c., and close to the Railway Stations, Bunders, and Business Offices. Trams to the door. Carriages always available.

TERMS MODERATE.
PROPRIETRESS—MRS. TAYLOR.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	" 29

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	" 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	" 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	" 21 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	" 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	" 32 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	" 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	..
Do. do. (1 doz.)	..	Rs. 3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	" 24 0	..

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin.
Mettwurst	" 1 6 "

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 42	" 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	" 50 0	" 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Rheingold	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.
Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a. Rs. a.
Laubenheimer	from 13 0 to 16 0
Moselblumchen	15 0
Niersteiner	15 0
Brauneberger	19 0
Hochheimer	from 19 0 to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0
Josefshofer	27 8
Rudesheimer	26 12
Rosenberg	31 8
Steinberger	31 8
Scharzhofberger	39 8
Johannisberger	40 0

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0
Chtâeau Yquem	" 45 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Médoc	11 0	14 0
St. Estèphe	12 0	15 0
Haut Canon	14 0	17 0
Margaux	16 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
" Mouton Rothschild	35 0	..
" Lafite	44 0	..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Cognac Fine Champagne—

Red Bars	Rs. 25
Gold	" 30

From Messrs. DE LAAGE, FILS & Co., COGNAC.

Louis Bechade, Statue and Star	Rs. 17

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
November, 1880.

THE IMPROVED HOLBORN DOUBLE ACTION GARDEN PUMP.

THIS is the cheapest and the best article for the purpose ever brought before the public. It will throw a continuous stream of water 40 feet; the action is so easy that a child can work it, and there is nothing to get out of order. When charged with water, it is only needful to raise the plunger a few inches to produce, with the improved jet, a splendid spray, unequalled for watering flowers in bloom. Price, Rs. 6-8, packing extra. Our illustrated catalogues of double and single action Garden Syringes. Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools are now ready, and can be had post free on application.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.

Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30, EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40, TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45, FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointed Agents for—

ERNST KAPS, Dresden.
E. KRAUSS, Stuttgart.
F. MAACK, Hamburg.
GERHARD ADAMS, Wesel.
ERNST ROENISCH, Dresden.
SMITH ORGAN Co., Boston.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other well-known makers.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,
with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
THE NEW FLEXIBLE FELT, (LATEST INTRODUCTION.)

HOAR & Co. offer in the above a most comfortable and durable Hat, half the ordinary weight, less likely to break, and retain colour a much longer period.

	Rs. a.
Black Round Crown, soft or firm Felt	8 8
Extra Fine Felt	9 8
Black Flat Crown	8 8
Extra Fine Felt	9 8
Drab, Beaver, or Dark Brown, Round Crown	9 8
Darb, Beaver, or Dark Brown, Flat Crown, Extra Fine Felt	10 8

SPECIAL SHAPES SUITABLE FOR TALL MEN.

	Rs. a.
Black or Drab, High Round Crowns, Extra Fine Felt, wide Brim	12 8
Black, High Flat Crown, Wide Brim	12 8
The above in sizes 7 to 7½	
Tweed Hats, all shapes	4-8 and 5 12
Straw Boating Hats	3-0 to 4 0

TRESS' GOLD MEDAL QUALITY. DRESS HATS. THE BEST HAT MADE.

Fine Drab Felt	12 8
Best Silk Dress	14 0

The above are finished with Drab Calf-leathers.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

Our illustrated Price-list on application.

HOAR AND CO., HATTERS, 3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,*" 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a pure solution of PHOSPHORUS, not at all unpleasant in Flavour or Appearance, being a Perfectly Bright Liquor combined with Quinia Cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all dangerously Active Drugs Pronounced by the Highest Medical Authority, the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for over-worked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Impure Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energise the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Fail-Powers, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action, but are PERMANENT, and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure, in a suitable form, the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Mucular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

TRUTH and RIGHT *versus* FALSEHOOD, PIRACY, and FRAUD.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the advertisement of a Worthless Imitatation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, by some Ignorant, Unscrupulous Pretenders, who do not Publish their Address; the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these dvertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT, insert them the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither y the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the uPblic abroad by the Fraudulent use of my Trade Mark Phosphodyne, and the Base Piracy of my Advertisements and my Patients' Testimonials, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

NOTICE AND WARNING.—To Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies,—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR, given him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada and India. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE, and none other has or can be Registered under the "Trades Marks Act" of Great Britain. Statements to the contrary are Impudent Falsehoods.

IGNORANT AND COWARDLY DOGS MAY BARK, BUT DARE NOT BITE, NEITHER MAY THEY EXHIBIT THEIR FALSE TALES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, IF NOT IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Gillon Bros., Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.
Rangoon Medical Hall, 72, Merchant Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore, and Meerut.

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each
F F	11-8 do.	do.
F F F	12 do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.	
F F	do. 9	do.
F F F	do. 10	do.
F ½	do. 10	do.
F F	do. 10	do.
F F F	do. 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., net cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

ROSA DISTILLERY,
ROSA, N. W. P.

	Per impl. gallon. Rs. as.	Per doz. Rs. as.
XX RUM, 6 years in wood	6 0	13 8
X RUM, 5 years in wood	5 8	12 8
SPIRITS OF WINE, Rectified S. G. 836.	8 8	18 8
METHYLATED SPIRIT	2 12	7 0

Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallons.

TERMS—Cash with order.

For further particulars and terms to Trade and messes, apply to

CAREW & Co., Ld.,
ROSA, N. W. P.

SUGARS.—Loaf Sugar, Crystals, Powdered Sugar, &c. Prices on application to Messrs. W. H. MACAULAY and Co., Bombay.

Rosa, N. W. P., 25th February, 1881.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucids at very moderate prices.

No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A FAMILY residing in the best part of FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE OFFERS a comfortable home to some YOUNG LADIES or CHILDREN, for whose EDUCATION the town affords unusual advantages. Two accomplished daughters, who both have lived for years in England and France, would bestow their especial care upon the well-being and progress of those entrusted to their charge.

Further information can be obtained by applying to "BBB," care of this paper.

SADDLES AND WHIPS.

HOGS-SKIN Gentleman's SADDLE of best manufacture, first quality, strong, complete furniture Rs. 70
Do. second quality, Do. 50

Bridles, Martingales, Strap-leather and Spurs, Guard, Knee-caps, Brushes, Carriage-lamps, Driving Reins, Whale-bone, Malacca Cane, Stick, Driving, Riding Hunting and Ladies' Whips, etc.

Just opened a new consignment of 5 cases.

BHANJEE VIRJEE,
383, Shaik Memon Street, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6″ by 3″	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
18″ by 4″	" 24 " "	
9½″ by 4″	" 28 " "	
10″ by 4½″	" 34 " "	
10″ by 4½″	" 33 " "	Length 17 feet.
12″ by 5″	" 43 " "	" 23 "

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	Rs. 26
Do. " large size	" 25 and 30
Do. " do. very superior	" 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	" 30 and 35
formerly sold at	" 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	" 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Rs. 35 Watch"	" 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	" 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	" 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	" 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	" 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	" 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	" 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	" 65
Do. do. lever escapement	" 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	" 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	" 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key	" 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	" 60.
In fine Silver case with key	" 60.
In fine Silver case keyless	" 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	" 30.
In semi-Hunting	" 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	" Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	" Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	" La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 8
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	31 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, edium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow "	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	" fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
18 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	18 8
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. ****	15 8
13 8	" ***	14 0
11 4	" **	11 8
10 8	" *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " .. " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " .. " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS WEEKLY.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

BOMBAY BRANCH: 12, RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy holders.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £800,000

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
All POLICY STAMPS paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£200,690
" 1872	£516,353

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,015,143	1873	£2,865,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,
WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. BELOW THE PRICES of any other firm in India.

Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.

Also on hand a great variety of MUSICAL BOXES with zither and automatic figures, DRUMS and BELLS, in Hindoostanee and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

An early inspection is requested.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.

All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parado Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes 5s. 6d., with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)

WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Phisicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:

SMITH, STANISTREET & CO.	CALCUTTA
BATHGATE & Co.	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.	Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	MADRAS
TREACHER & Co.	BOMBAY.
MADON & Co.	Do.
RIGGS & Co.	BANGALOR

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.